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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Defends Farm Acts
Japan Has Ideas at Parley
AAU Goes to German Games
Supreme Court Hears AAA
NEL Can Balance 1936 Budget
Hoare-Laval Make Duce Terms

THE nations go through a day of international affairs driving home the fact that no matter how self-centered any nation may be, no nation can possibly dwell alone. President Roosevelt addresses the Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago on American farm problems, but it is really the agricultural problems of the world which he discusses. Justice and old-fashioned common sense demanded that in the building of purchasing power the United States had to start with agriculture. Like a curse was the element of speculation when the farmer put his crops into the ground. The Administration sought to stop the rule of tooth and claw that threw farmers into bankruptcy or turned them into serfs. "We have lifted farmer purchasing power from below 50 to above 90 per cent. If there are faults in the U. S.-Canada reciprocal agreement, they will be corrected"—Farming must have its right balance with safe business and protected industry.

¶ Britain, America, Japan, France and Italy convene rather hopelessly around a naval armaments limitation table in London. Japan's dogged insistence on full parity and the United States-British insistence of the continuance of the present 5-5-3 ratio had in a way foredoomed everything but hope. Rear Admiral Kioshi Noda of Japan insists on equality, refuses to consider abolition of submarines, considers limitation of Pacific fortifications unfair. He places demand for parity with Britain and America on a developed perfection of naval ships. But behind the placid Japanese countenances Japanese thoughts are whirring with what they doubtless regard as enormously increased reasons for more naval arms for Japan—With the sudden "autonomous state" in North China, Japan doubtless feels it is adding protection of China's full coast line to that of its own.

¶ The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, after a terrific fight in the New York convention, votes full participation in the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, foe of Naziism and leader of the Olympic boycott movement, is replaced as president of the A. A. U. by Avery Brundage of Chicago, who retired from the office in 1934. Many delegates felt that Germany had given satisfactory proof of refraining from mistreatment of any athlete because he is a Jew, and that the fight of the Roman Catholic Church against the German Government was being dragged into the debate. A momentous question seems settled at last—Thousands of ambitious young American athletes will begin to pack their bags for Berlin.

¶ Simultaneously Washington takes up two huge matters affecting American commercial life. Nine raven-robed justices, sitting in the new marble temple of the Supreme Court, consider the constitutionality of the AAA processing taxes and the whole experiment to adjust supply to demand in agriculture. The issue in the Hoosac Mill case is bigger than any mere partisan victory or defeat for the New Deal; the decision is likely to write a landmark in the American system of government. More than $100,000,000 in taxes is tied up, the potential billion-dollar income is in abeyance. On the same day Major George L. Berry, industrial co-ordinator, asks American industry to meet and advise with him. The National Association of Manufacturers has already answered him by proposing its own program—New Deal's biggest business innovations were never so bitterly fought as now.

¶ As Washington struggles with the AAA, there comes what might seem like a masterpiece of satire. Through Chairman Henry H. Curran, the National Economy League shows how the federal budget could have a net surplus of $264,617,000 instead of the predicted deficit of $3,273,075,589 for the year beginning July 1, 1936. The plan has been worked out by John C. Gebhart. Chairman Curran bids the New Deal accept the proposed budget and throw away its red ink bottle—Anyway, it is comforting to know that commercial matters are simplest when they somehow seem at their worst.

¶ Geneva looks hopefully toward an agreement on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict which Britain and France have handed Italy. It does not begin to meet the previous demands of Il Duce, but is said to grant the most yet in territory and in rights in Ethiopia. It is considered a generous offer by Geneva to get this war out of existence. Meanwhile the League gets more protests from Emperor Haile Selassie whom Italy is still trying to bomb. Many men of many minds struggle with amazing world-wide problems and are bewildered—If more men were earnestly looking at things through the one Mind, the very hearts of men must soon be singing with the sunrise.

Curley Moves For Prevention Of Rail Strike

Governor Calls on Official of Narrow Gauge Road to Meet Employees

Boston Today—*also sees*—City fight gas rate rise—Ship Board probe adverse port rate discrimination charge—Fog tie up harbor with clearing and warmer forecast—District court officials forbidden to take criminal cases—U. S. S. Quincy damaged in trial run.

Narrow Gauge—Curley Intercedes in Proposed Strike

Governor Curley today interceded to prevent the strike of employees on the Narrow auge Railroad scheduled for midnight tonight.

James H. Vahey, counsel for the Narrow Gauge union workers appealed to Governor Curley just before noon to enter the case and prevent the strike which he said the union men had voted following refusal of Narrow Gauge officials to meet with them and discuss differences.

The Governor called Charles F. Weed, trustee of the Narrow Gauge and an official of the First National Bank, on the telephone and asked him to talk with Mr. Vahey. This Mr. Weed agreed to do. The Governor said he told Mr. Weed that a strike at this time would be without justification and "foolish and stupid."

The strike threat was said to have its origin in refusal of the road to recognize the union. If called it would affect trainmen, guards and ferrymen employed by the line which serves Boston, Lynn, Revere Beach and intermediate North Shore points.

Gas—Higher Rates Protested at Hearing

Fighting against higher gas rates in Boston, Louis Weinstein, assistant Boston Corporation Counsel, appeared before hearing of the Department of Public Utilities today and submitted four reasons why rates should not be altered to give the company more revenue as the company has requested.

The reasons:

1. Book values of the company's holdings are excessive.
2. Depreciation of property is greater than is admitted.
3. Operating costs are higher than is justified.
4. The rates would be excessive for masses of small users.

The Consolidated Gas Company filed a new schedule of rates with the department last August. The schedule increased rates on the first 1000 feet of gas consumed from $1.50 to $2.10. A drop of 20 cents from $1 to 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet was scheduled on gas used in excess of the first 1000 feet. This schedule, it was charged by the city, would place undue burden on those using small amounts of gas.

Coffee—Boston Asks 'Why' of High Ship Rate

With trade climbing upward and hopes for increased Boston port activity at highest ebb since clipper ship days, local maritime interests are in no mood to brook reduced rate competition from any other Atlantic port. That's why the United

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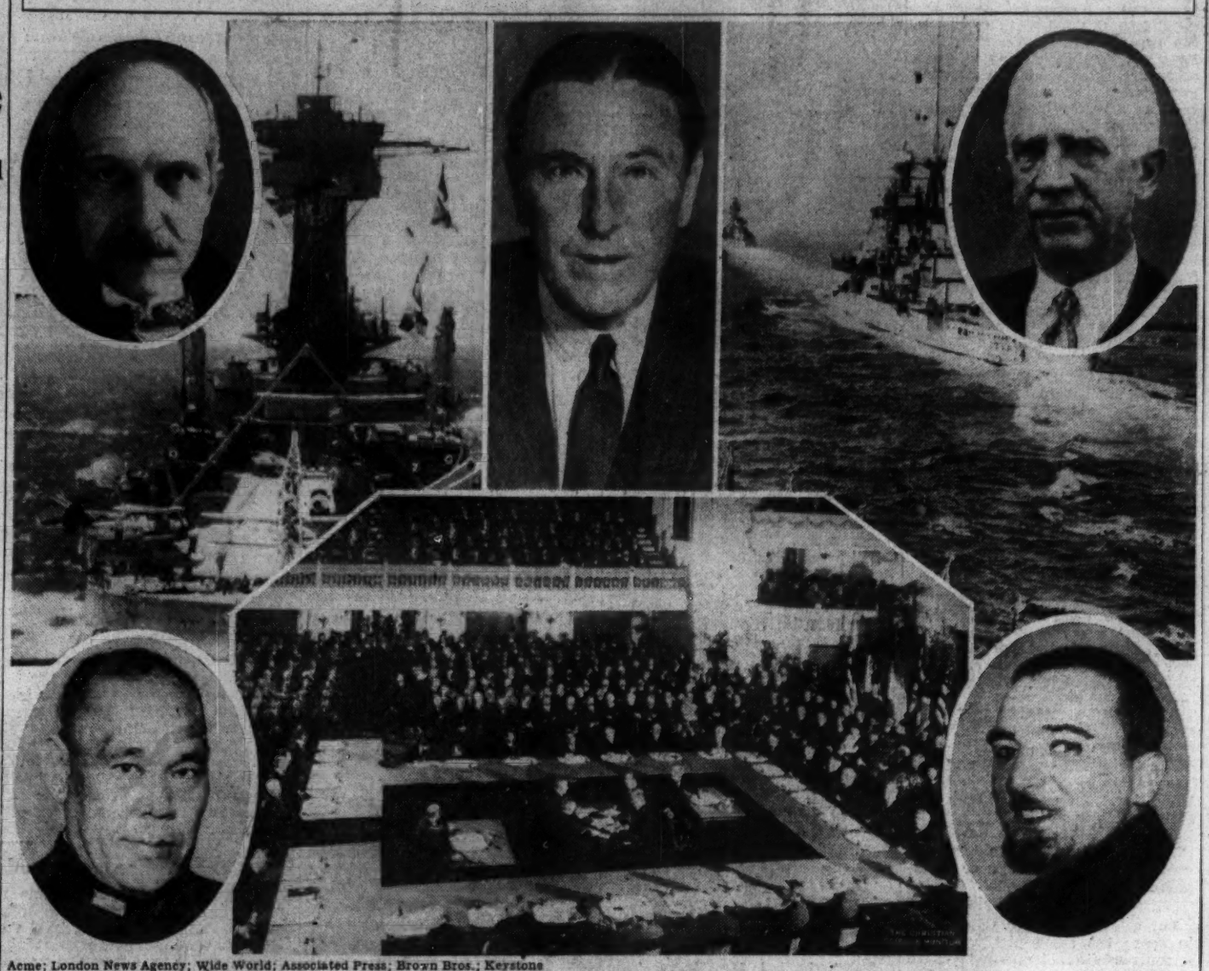
Five Nations Meet to Limit Navies



Acme; London News Agency; Wide World; Associated Press; Brown Bros.; Keystone

Another Naval Conference Gets Under Way

Upper Left Inset—François Pietri, French Naval Secretary. Center—Viscount Monsell, British Secretary of the Navy. Right Inset—Norman H. Davis, Heading the United States Delegation. Lower Left Inset—Vice-Admiral Osami Nagano, Head of the Japanese Delegation. Lower Right Inset—Dino Grandi, Italy's Ambassador to London. Two Battleships Are Used in the Upper Background, the One a United States Ship and the Other an Italian Battleship in Construction. The Arms Conference at Washington Is the Lower Picture

Duce to Get Land, Ethiopia a Port, In Peace Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 9—Effective Franco-British solidarity on the Italo-Ethiopian issue—achieved after two days of intensive Anglo-French deliberations here—gives the proposals agreed to yesterday the character of a friendly but none the less final ultimatum to Italy.

This is in the opinion of French observers the primary significance of the conference between Premier Pierre Laval and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, here over the week end. Important concessions by both France and Britain have, it is felt, produced a joint project which Premier Mussolini of Italy could honorably accept.

Now Up to Mussolini

But if Premier Mussolini refuses to accept the project even as a basis for negotiations, then M. Laval, abandoning his position of mediator and Italy's advocate, will, in full accord and collaboration with the British Government, push forward toward a swifter application of progressive economic sanctions beginning with the oil embargo.

The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the contents of the joint Franco-British plan. The French Foreign Minister today issued a blanket denial of all summaries appearing in the press.

The following outline, though

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Parity Splits Powers As Naval Talks Start

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9—In the gilded chamber dedicated to the cause of peace by the Locarno Pact of 1925, delegates of the world's great naval powers today opened the naval conference of 1935 with pious rededication of their nations to the cause of disarmament. But they promptly proceeded to make its realization in the highest degree difficult by their statements of national policy.

Baldwin Voices Hope

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin opened the historic meeting, on the outcome of which hinges the future of naval competition, with expressions of hope that all participating powers are prepared "to yield a little from their maximum demands for the sake of the general good."

One by one he was answered by United States, Japanese, French and Italian spokesmen in words which left little doubt as to the irreconcilable positions taken particularly by the first two named governments.

Points Emerge

Out of the preliminary speeches, however, emerged the outlines of a general program of points which would if accepted by all parties at least minimize the danger of unleashed naval competition to peace, even though it could not hold the navies in full check after 1936. It consists of:

1. Qualitative limitation in order that, in Mr. Baldwin's words, "we shall not each feel that our main duty is 'go one better' than our neighbor in evolution of new types and increased sizes of ships."
2. Continuation of Part IV of the London Naval Treaty rigidly limiting the use of submarines against merchant ships in time of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

President Credits AAA Program With Leading Recovery

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that "political profiteers" are seeking to stir up city people in opposition to the New Deal farm program, which he defended at almost the same hour that it approached its crucial test in the Supreme Court.

The program aimed, he told the American Farm Bureau Federation's seventeenth annual convention, "to stop the rule of tooth and claw that threw farmers into bankruptcy, or turned them virtually into serfs."

As evidence that it is succeeding, he asserted that farm income "has increased nearly $3,000,000,000 in the past 2½ years."

Honored by Farmers

President Roosevelt today received the bureau federation's annual award for distinguished and meritorious services in the interest of organized agriculture.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the federation, presented the award, comparable to the Distinguished Service Cross in military circles. Fourteen persons in the United States have been so honored by the federation.

In making the presentation, Mr. O'Neal lauded the Chief Executive as "a man whose labors on behalf of the American farmer have won him the plaudits of the world."

Defends Canadian Pact

Endorsing the new Canadian trade treaty, the President said:

"Agriculture, far from being crucified by this agreement, as some have told you, actually gains from it."

After his address before the farm convention, the President was scheduled to be entertained at luncheon and immediately entrain for South Bend, Ind., to deliver a second speech and receive the degree of Doctor of Laws from Notre Dame University at a convocation celebrating Philippine independence measures passed by the Roosevelt Administration.

While Mr. Roosevelt addressed the American Farm Bureau Federation,

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Labor and Business Conference Begins In Heated Argument

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—The first session of the industrial conference called by George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation, broke up amid excited scenes here today as the explosive force of big business hostility and suspicion of the New Deal found vent at last, in a face-to-face clash with Administartion representatives.

Efforts of a faction of business leaders in the group to thwart the procedure arranged in advance by Mr. Berry precipitated the controversy, and for a while threw the huge federal auditorium into confusion, where representatives of business, labor and consumers had been called to discuss what, if anything, the Government should take as its next step in promoting industrial recovery.

Threatened to Bolt

An effort of the rebellious industrial group in the conference to hold a rump convention on the outside steps of the Federal Auditorium in which they had been denied opportunity to express themselves, finally was abandoned, and the members of the group went to the 50 or more round table group meetings, promising to make themselves heard.

The turbulent scenes were precipitated after Mr. Berry had concluded his introductory speech which was the only one scheduled for the opening session. Then, according to the plan, the members were scheduled to break up into small gatherings representing allied sections of industry for unit discussions from which they would later send a single representative back to a central council.

Opposed Dividing Forces

Members of the militant industrial faction, however, objected to dividing their forces.

Mr. Berry had already concluded his address, shut off the microphone, and declared the meeting over, when several voices were heard from the floor.

"I demand that the other side get

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Providence Nearing Safety Record Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9—This city appears to be headed for another record year in keeping traffic accidents at a low figure. According to Ralph W. Eaton, traffic engineer, Providence's record for 1935 so far is better than the record made in 1933 and 1934. In both of those years Providence won the National Safety Council award for highest safety rating among cities in its class.

With 24 days of 1935 still remaining, Mr. Eaton reported yesterday, the city has had only 17 auto fatalities. For the corresponding period in 1934 there were 18 fatalities and in 1933 the figure was 19.

The National Safety Council has launched a five-year program and hopes, by 1940 to reduce the accident toll from the present 21 per 100,000 to 14 per 100,000. Mr. Eaton points out that Providence already is well under the National Council's 1940 figure, for in 1934 the Providence rate was 7.4 per 100,000.

Sino-Russian Threat Irks Japan

Back of Demands of Nippon's Military Leaders That Communism Be Wiped Out Lies the Fear of Soviet Alliance—Japanese Compare Their Discipline and Order With Lawlessness and Tax Extortion in North China

The Crisis in China
Third of a Series

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN—The viewpoint of the Japanese Army leaders is a very important factor in shaping the course of Japanese policy in China. In an effort to learn at first hand the Japanese military reaction to Chinese developments I sought and obtained an interview with Maj. Gen. Hayao Tada, commander of the Japanese forces in North China, at his headquarters in Tientsin.

General Tada had acquired a good deal of notoriety by publishing an outspoken pamphlet in which he declared, among other things, that Japan, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang could not exist side by side, that Japan could not trust the good will of any Chinese war lords and that it was Japan's mission to "free China from Western oppression" and "to bring peace and morals to China." My first question to General Tada was whether he believed the people of North China would benefit from the establishment of an autonomous regime.

Extortion Charged by Tada

"It is not our business to interfere in the question whether this part of China should be independent or not," he replied. "But I hope the Chinese farmers will get rid of the extortion of the central government, which seems to regard North China as a colony. The central government always tries to get money, and the people derive little benefit from the South. The poverty of the majority of the people affects Sino-Japanese trade; there can be no beneficial trade with Japan unless the Chinese have more buying power."

In reply to a question as to what would promote the establishment of friendly relations between Japan and the Nanking Government, General Tada replied, with vigorous emphasis:

"The best way to achieve this end is to abolish the Kuomintang. (The Chinese ruling party.) The Kuomintang pushes its demands for the abolition of the so-called unequal treaties and of imperialism so far that it claims the retrocession of Formosa and of the Kwantung Leased Territory and also the cession of Manchoukuo. No friendly relations can be expected unless such an attitude disappears. We hope that anti-Japanese agitation will cease, at least in North China, as it would be difficult to expect its cessation throughout the country. On the surface this agitation has been removed, but much underground activity goes on, as before."

Estimate on Communists

I asked General Tada whether he believed there was a Communist menace in China and under what circumstances Japan might feel obliged to take action against it.

"The Communist forces in northwestern China amount to about 100,000, according to our staff information," replied General Tada. "They are not well equipped; but if they should receive support from Russia the situation might become more threatening. The peasants of North China are poverty-stricken because of the extortions of the authorities, and North China might prove fertile soil for the extension of Communism. The Soviet objective is known to be world revolution, so that the existence of a center of such influence in Outer Mongolia is a menace to neighboring regions.

"Whether and when the Japanese Army will take action against the Chinese Communists depends upon instructions from the War Ministry in Tokyo. Our duty is to protect the lives and property of Japanese nationals in China. It is the duty of the Nanking Government to suppress Communism in North China. If it fails to fulfill this duty we must do something to protect our own interests."

At the end of the interview General Tada expressed

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U. S. to Limit Navy; 'FDR' Upholds AAA; Peace Faces Africa

Supreme Court Holds Part of HOLC Invalid; Hauptman Loses Appeal—Spanish Cabinet Falls—Industrialists Seek NRA Substitute

The World's Day
Monday, Dec. 9

History worked overtime today. Seldom in the 'round-the-clock of news reporting have so many important events taken place over so wide an area at the same time.

Five major powers meet at the London Naval Conference.

The United States refuses to exceed present treaty limits in naval building.

President Roosevelt speaks twice—on the AAA and religious toleration.

The Spanish Cabinet falls.

The Supreme Court of the United States holds part of the HOLC Act illegal, refuses to review the Hauptmann case and starts hearings on legality of the AAA.

A new Italo-Ethiopian peace plan is devised by France and Britain.

Japan moves forward to gobble more of North China through the device of autonomy.

Industrialists in Washington meet to seek a substitute for NRA.

Successful cooling of a giant telescope mirror promises new worlds to research.

Politics seethes with Senator Borah assailing monopolies and Socialists in New York seeking to oust perennial presidential candidate, Norman Thomas.

Naval—Powers Begin Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The naval powers—in conference assembled—wasted but little time on flowery tributes to disarmament, and proceeded at once to statements of their irreconcilable positions. First one and then another laid down the demands which made a new general treaty apparently impossible.

By tacit consent, the political issue of Japan's encroachment into China—on which any comprehensive naval treaty must be founded—was left out of the discussions.

Out of the first speeches, however, there came hints of a common ground for minimizing any new naval building. To this constructive salvage the conference will largely devote itself.

Parity splits powers: Page 1.

President—Defends Prices and Canadian Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—President Roosevelt touched off his campaign appeal to the critical midwest states today. His text was a militant defense of his farm program against the charge that high food prices exploits the consumer. He also argued that the Canadian tariff agreement will prove a net gain even to the farmer.

If farm prices have risen, the President said, it is equally true that city incomes have risen yet more, individual cases excepted. The city, his argument ran, can now better afford to pay the farmer a reasonable price.

As for the Canadian tariff: quotas will prevent any flood of Canadian imports, where the duties have been lowered. A spurt in American exports to Canada will mean hundreds of thousands of American wage earners can buy more farm and other products.

Text and its implications: Page 4.

HOLC—Federal Incorporation Invalidated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court invalidated a section of the Home Owners Loan Act which allowed federal incorporation of state building and loan associations, even when a state wished to keep control of them. This provision was an invasion of states' rights, the court said.

The Supreme Court also refused to review the death sentence of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for kidnaping and murder of the Lindbergh baby. Hauptmann's attorneys had previously said they would seek a new trial in the event that review by the Supreme Court were denied, if enough new evidence could be marshaled. They would ask for commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment, in that case.

An "Intimate Message" on the Supreme Court: Editorial Page.

Peace Offer—Hoare-Laval Accord Questioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In what appears to be full accord at last, Britain and France will present Premier Mussolini with a hopeful, but firm, ultimatum in the form of a new settlement plan embodying new heavy concessions to Italy. If it is rejected, the two countries will proceed directly toward tightening the League sanctions.

The plan goes far ahead of the League Committee of Five offer, according to first unofficial estimates. It gives to Italy practical control over most of the lands conquered by its army, and Ethiopia is to be given an outlet to the sea through Italian Eritrea.

There is no very lively optimism here, in view of Premier Mussolini's recent speech, as to his acceptance.

Duce to get land; Ethiopia a port: Page 1.

Spain—Chapaprieta Cabinet Resigns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The Spanish Chapaprieta Cabinet resigned after two months in power. It was squeezed between the Leftists, who oppose drastic economies, and the Roman Catholic Conservatives, who oppose drastic new taxation—with a new bribery scandal thrown in to weaken the Government Conservative coalition.

Underlying is the issue of new national elections. The Leftists are trying to provoke elections, in the hope that they could now regain the power which they lost to the Roman Catholic groups at the last vote.

The President can call these new elections now, which he is allowed to do but once in his term, or ask either Sr. Chapaprieta or another person to continue the present Right coalition.

China—Nanking Treats With Hopei

NANKING (AP)—The strong Japanese aspect of impending North China reforms became plainly evident today, as preparations were rushed for the inauguration of a new Hopei-Chahar political council about Dec. 10.

It was reported authoritatively that the Nanking Government had stipulated three fundamental principles for the new northern setup. These are:

1. Nanking will continue to control foreign affairs, finance and military matters and the judiciary.
2. There will be no actual autonomy or independence for the area.
3. All appointments will be made by Nanking.

Observers pointed out, however, that these guarantees would be purely nominal, since no machinery has been provided to prevent the Executive Council from doing exactly as it pleases under Japanese protection and guidance.

"The Crisis in China": Page 1.

Clipper—Second Pacific Flight Delayed

ALAMEDA, Calif. (AP)—The initial transpacific flight of the Philippine Clipper seaplane, second sky liner to go into mail service on the ocean route, was postponed until 6 p. m., E. S. T. today.

Pan American Airways' officials said the flight was delayed because more favorable wireless contacts with ships for weather reports could be made today.

Recovery—Conference Opened by Berry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The conference on industrial recovery—designed to put business and labor on record as to what they want to follow—convened in the midst of both undisguised politics and efforts to chart the future course of industrial legislation.

Industrial Co-ordinator Berry opened the meeting by announcing a large number of round-table discussions as the order of the day. He

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Section of Home Loan Act Voided by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP) — A section of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 authorizing federal incorporation of building and loan associations, despite a state's wishes, was invalidated today by the Supreme Court.

In a unanimous decision handed down while a crowded courtroom awaited all-important arguments on the AAA, the highest court struck another blow at the New Deal.

In some quarters, the ruling was viewed as a possible guide post to the extent of federal power over state affairs. It was the first opinion this term on a new deal act.

Ruling Is Upheld

The justices affirmed a ruling by the Wisconsin Supreme Court that three Milwaukee building and loan associations must remain under state control because they were chartered as state corporations.

The decision left the way open for continuance of federal corporations of the type in question, under circumstances where state's rights are not invaded.

"For anything here shown," it said, "the two classes of associations, federal and state, may continue to dwell together in harmony and order.

Power of Congress

"The power of Congress in the premises, if there is any, being not exclusive, but at most concurrent, and the untrammeled co-existence of federal and state associations being a conceded possibility, we are constrained to the holding that there has been an illegitimate encroachment by the Government of the nation upon a domain of activity set apart by the Constitution as the province of the states."

"In this there is an invasion of the sovereignty or quasi-sovereignty of Wisconsin and an impairment of its public policy which the State is privileged to redress as a suitor in the courts. . . .

"We are not concerned at this time with the applicable rule in situations where the Central Government is at liberty (as it is under the commerce clause when such a purpose is disclosed, to exercise a power that is exclusive as well as paramount."

State Arguments

Counsel for the Wisconsin banking department argued the provision for shift to federal control, on vote of 51 per cent of the stockholders, was an invasion of state rights.

Attorneys for the home loan bank board had contended that Congress has "supreme and exclusive power over the national fiscal system." They said the legislation was necessary to promote the "general welfare," a point also made on behalf of the AAA.

Purpose of Act

The Home Loan Act was passed to aid distressed home owners meet their indebtedness. Twelve regional home loan banks were established to make advances on mortgages held by thrift and home-financing institutions which joined the system.

Justice Cardozo delivered the opinion. He said the section was a "trespass" on state rights.

The HOLC, he said, "to the extent that it permits the conversion of state associations into federal ones in contravention of the laws of the place of their creation, is an unconstitutional encroachment upon the reserve powers of the states."

Other salient points included:

Ruling Restricted

"For the purpose of these cases we find it needless to consider whether Congress has the power to create building and loan associations and thereupon to invest them with corporate capacity. As to that we do not indicate an opinion either one way or the other."

"The critical question is whether along with such a power there goes the power also to put an end to corporations created by the states and turn them into different corporations created by the nation."

Liquor Tax Ruling

In another case the court ruled that the Federal Government lacks the right to impose a special tax on liquor manufacturers and dealers in dry states since the prohibition amendment was repealed.

In a 6-to-3 opinion read by Justice Roberts the Court affirmed decisions by the circuit courts in a case from Birmingham and Tulsa. Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardoza dissented. Roberts said the law infringed on state rights.

The Government had asked a high court ruling when the circuit courts held invalid the section that imposed an excise tax of up to $1000 on illicit dealers within dry states. They ruled the tax was in fact a penalty, and that since these cases arose after repeal of the prohibition amendment they were outside the powers of Congress and a matter for state or local control.

Alabama Wins Case

The court also unanimously upheld fees charged by Alabama against ocean-going vessels entering the port of Mobile. The Clyde Mallory Lines had contended the fees violated the Federal Constitution's provision protecting interstate commerce and prohibiting a state from imposing a "tonnage tax."

The Alabama Supreme Court on Jan. 24 ordered the Mallory Lines to pay port authorities $2190 due on $7.50 fees against vessels of over 500 tons.

Farm Program Offered by Knox For Discussion

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, frequently mentioned as a possible candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, in a statement Dec. 7, outlined what he termed "a possible farm program."

Men of natural science, he said, have pointed the way to a "twofold solution" of the dilemma which confronts the country from the addition of 50,000,000 acres of cultivation by European countries since the World War.

Knox Outlines Plan

"The agronomist tells us that for generations we have been mining the precious fertility from our soil," the statement said. "On the sound theory that every man, woman and child in America has an equitable interest in maintaining the fertility of the soil, would it not be sound national policy for the Federal Government to reimburse, in part at least, the cost to the farmer for restoring fertility and reclaiming lands now eroded?"

"Let us assume that it takes two years to restore normal fertility; by withdrawing 25,000,000 acres (of the 375,000,000 acres normally under cultivation) annually from normal productive use for a period of two years, our entire farming area is thus renovated and renewed. It would take about 15 years to complete the task. At an estimated cost of $6 per acre per year, about $300,000,000 a year, it sounds bold, but well worth while. It would be an investment instead of a subsidy."

Merely for Discussion

The statement said the plan would keep out of cultivation an area equivalent to the 50,000,000 new acres now tilled in Europe "which are the primary cause of our present farm surplus."

While presenting the program as a possible alternative to that of the Roosevlt Administration, which he described as "steadily destructive of agriculture's opportunities to create new wealth," Colonel Knox made it clear that the idea was offered merely for discussion.

He asserted, however, "its simplicity and common sense will appeal to farmers and businessmen alike," and "its justice to all citizens."

Five-Point Program

He listed these five points as operative and beneficial attributes:

1. It would compensate the farmer for restoring and rebuilding the soil.
2. It would reward farmers for growing crops which prevent destructive erosion.
3. Bonuses would be offered for producton of cirops for industrial rather than food uses.
4. Bonuses would be offered for producton of crops which now must be imported because of insufficient domestic supplies.
5. Financing would be through segregation of federal revenues derived from customs through tariff levies.

Argentina Boosts Oil Duties

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 9 (AP)—The Government has announced here that President Justo has signed a decree increasing duties on Peruvian crude oil and by-products 50 per cent, effective Dec. 27. Informed sources stated that the decree had been drawn up because of an agreement between Peru and Chile permitting Chilean wheat to enter Peru duty free.

Right-Wing Seeks To Oust 'Radicals' In Socialist Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The misadventures which make extirpation the usual fate of third party groups in the United States when rival factions set cannibalistically at each other are thick upon the Socialist Party today. The latest development was the expulsion notice served on the Norman Thomas left wing by the New York State Socialist Committee, which is head and front of the party rightists.

The violent falling out among the Socialists started with the Thomas-sponsored declaration of principles at the party's national convention last spring, which warned against an impending capitalist debacle and Fascism, and called for a militant Socialist barricade to fend for the masses. This was rejected in toto by the right-wingers, who declared its import was a reversal of Socialist principle and meant nothing less than a united front with the Communist Party in the United States. The gulf between Socialist principles of democracy and freedom and Communist belief in dictatorship and the suppression of civil rights was unbridgeable, they maintained, and then they threw the whole declaration out of the window, asserting that it had lost the party 7000 members.

Reorganization Sought

Led by Louis Weldman, chairman of the New York State Committee, their next step was the adoption of a resolution to "reorganize" the party and rid it of the "disruptive radical elements" which had sponsored the "Communist" declaration.

The situation was brought to a head here this month, when, under the auspices of the Socialist Call, original organ of the party and now the mouthpiece of the militant group, Mr. Thomas joined with Earl Browder, Communist Party head in the United States, in a debate on whether the road for the American workman was Socialism or Communism.

Debate Widens Split

For a Socialist and a Communist to share the same platform in a friendly debate that seemingly paved the way for a rapprochement between the adherents of these political faiths was not only unprecedented in this country, but extremely provocative, both to the Right Wing Socialists and the Left Wing Communists. In the eyes of the Waldman faction it was an affront to every Socialist tradition, and Mr. Waldman denounced it as such, along with a ringing criticism of the Socialist Call.

"The get-together which the Left Wing Socialists and the Communists arranged under the guise of a debate for the purpose of celebrating the united front can have but one effect—the destruction of the Socialist Party in this nation," he declared.

New Political Epoch

The party sponsors of the debate, however, denied that it carried any implications of a "love feast"; that nothing could ever alter the fundamental differences between Socialism and Communism and that the occasion marked simply the beginning of a new epoch in which the struggle between the two would take the new form of mutual criticism and discussion, instead of the old one of name-calling.

Mr. Thomas made it clear in his rejection of the Browder plan for a "United Front" at that meeting that he did not believe the time was ripe for a national and permanent united front and that any move to that end at present was bound to be local and temporary. His reply to Mr. Waldman's charge was:

"A party that is destroyed by a debate in which its representatives defend its position is a party that hasn't much vitality anyhow."

Read Out of Party

Today, however, Mr. Waldman has read the leftists out of the party as an "outlaw organization" and "secessionists" in a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of 1000 persons here over the week end. The resolution also authorized the party to renew its fight for social democracy and inaugurated a campaign to "make the party young again" by seeking new members and combating the radical influx.

Simultaneously a meeting of the left-wing forces in New York was assembled by instructions from Mr. Thomas who, absent in Detroit, telegraphed his supporters that "we can easily make it clear we are not splitting the party; we are saving it from petty tyrants who would destroy it."

Right Wing Assailed

"We are not denying democracy; we are saving it from the lawless dictatorship of the Old-Guard coalition," he continued. "The position of these party wreckers is clear. They are trying vainly to tear down a party they can no longer control. They are capable of reacting only to hate of Communism and fear of losing their power in the party.

"As a group, they have lost their capacity to hate and fight the exploitation of capitalism. They only remember how to fight their own party opponent and in that fight they have employed slander very much like that of 'The Daily Worker' (Communist organ). Their record has been a grievous burden for Socialism to carry."

National Party's Stand

The New York radicals who have called a conference at Utica late this month to set their insurrection on a state-wide basis, learned at the meeting that the national organization committee will take cognizance of their move through a delegation of five members of the national executive committee, including Mr. Thomas. Spokesmen at the meeting saw in this recognition the possibility that the national committee will withdraw the charter of the New York state committee from its present hands and give it to the Left Wing group.

Kaffa Overlooks Ethiopia

The general elevation of Kaffa, a district in the southwestern part of the great Abyssinian plateau, is about 8000 feet, while several peaks are over 10,000 feet.

Co-ordinator

© Harris & Ewing

George L. Berry
Federal Co-ordinator of Industry

Industry Discusses Step in Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

a chance to be heard!" cried Dr. A. B. Haake, executive secretary of the National Furniture Manufacturers Association of Grand Rapids. Dr. Haake wore in his coat lapel the small hatchet insignia of the national business conference committee, whose motto is to "cut taxes."

"I demand," he continued, "that John W. O'Leary, president of Machine and Allied Products Association, be given a chance to talk."

Bedlam Breaks Loose

Applause mingled with boos was heard, and Mr. Berry who had not left the platform shouted, "The meeting stands adjourned. There will be no fights on this floor."

He urged members to go to their various round tables.

"Isn't that enough?" he asked.

"Not quite," said Dr. Haake, insisting that Mr. O'Leary be given a chance to be heard from the platform.

"No," shouted Mr. Berry, "you were sent here to disrupt this meeting and break it up if you could, and you know it."

Dr. Haake retorted excitedly that the statement was an "unqualified lie"; and Mr. Berry, flushing, threatened to make him "eat his words."

The lumber industry protested against the NRA, the indutrial conference, and the New Deal in general, in a letter to Mr. Berry released today.

Lumberman Objects

J. W. Watzek Jr., president of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, wrote he regarded the conference neither as "timely, necessary, or likely to contribute to industrial recovery, stability or progess."

A statement was also issued from John W. O'Leary, which he had not been able to make from the floor. In it he asked Mr. Berry a number of questions, the substance of which was what the conference was all about.

"Is this conference to seek further legislation?" he inquired, "and, if so, what can it properly ask for of a nature that justifies such a vast undertaking?

Mr. Berry Makes Reply

"We understand that the organization is to include labor and management. Is it also to include the security owners and consumers?"

Mr. Berry replied in part:

"There can be no question in the mind of any intelligent person but that there is something for us to do in aiding industry. It is my desire here and now to record and to reiterate what has been said on a number of occasions by the President and by me as well, that the round table conferences which are to be held here are for the purpose of finding the truth in order to identify clearly and specifically the wishes of those who are engaged in industrial capacities in the United States. We must know what their wishes are before we make any plans to help them.

"Facilities have been arranged for round table conferences to follow the adjournment of this session. Management of related industries are asked to meet by themselves; representatives of labor of related industries also are asked to meet by themselves.

"The Federal Government has not prepared nor will it present a formula to the round-table conferences nor to the general industrial conference which will follow. All facilities of the Government will be at your disposal upon your request."

Army Air Force to Get 103 New Martin Bombers

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 9 (AP)—The army's air strength will be increased by the addition of 103 bombers from the Glenn L. Martin plant within the next nine months. Production of the military craft is under way at Martin's Middle River factory. Already four of the speedy, powerful air fighters have soared away to Langley Field, Va., to become a part of the army's sinews.

Delivery is slated to continue at the rate of three a week. The total cost will be approximately $5,000,000. The bombers have a speed of 220 miles an hour and a cruising range from 1200 to 1800 miles with a normal load.

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Consumers Drive For Enforcement Of Labor Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The full strength of the National Consumers' League will be put behind better administration of existing labor legislation, and agitation for new laws will be held in abeyance, it was decided at the annual meeting here today.

An appeal for administrators appointed on merit, and sufficient funds for administration, was made by Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, assistant director, division of labor standards, United States Department of Labor.

The plea was picked up by Mrs. Elinore Morehouse Herrick, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, who confessed to "a sense of guilt" for having lobbied for the state minimum wage law without obtaining funds for enforcement. Mrs. Herrick charged her fellow-workers with "self-satisfaction in being reformers" and "complacency in bettering the conditions of others," and said that they have done only one tenth of their joi when a law has been passed.

As on the Books

"I feel that the time has come to halt passage of any further labor legislation until we have made adequate provision for enforcement of the laws now on our statute books," said Mrs. Herrick. "From the larger point of view it is worse to have an unenforced law on the statute books than to have no law at all."

The New York state minimum wage law applies to 1,080,418 women, said Mrs. Herrick, and yet in two years of operation only 80,000 women have been brought under its jurisdiction.

At the present time, 16.5 per cent of the women employed in mercantile pursuits are receiving less than $5 a week, 80.3 per cent of those in the candy industry make less than $15 weekly, and 15.5 per cent of those in paper box manufacturies are paid less than $10 weekly.

For the Minimum

"At the rate we are now going," said Mrs. Herrick, "it will take us more than 20 years to accomplish our goal of putting a floor under the wage-scale in the women-employing industries of the state."

She urged a three year program to bring the other 1,000,000 women under the law, saying that this could be done by increasing the present budget of the division of women in industry from $102,905 to $407,200 for the first year, $422,200 for the second year and $337,800 for the third year.

At present, employees in the division are "pitifully underpaid" especially in contrast to men employees in the labor department, she charged; and the division is also under-staffed, one woman who did 700 hours of unpaid overtime in the recent hotel and restaurant investigation having a salary far less than a routine boiler inspector receives.

Budget Opposition

Any attempt to rectify inequalities between men and women employed by the state labor department is met at the outset, said Mrs. Herrick, "with the exercise of the veto power by the budget director which, while obscure, is actually more absolute and final than any exercised by the Governor. "The budget director," she added, "has refused to grant salary increases which would bring the women's division into alignment with the other divisions of the Department of Labor." She also mentioned a $50,000 legislative appropriation for enforcement of the home work law not yet put into the hands of the women's division administration.

Labor legislation was discussed at the afternoon session, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach and Miss Mabel Leslie, members of the New York hotel and restaurant minimum wage board, relating difficulties in obtaining the consent of employers to the new law for an 18-cents-an-hour minimum wage. Miss Josephine Goldmark reported that the Supreme Court, second division, sitting in Brooklyn, has sustained the legality of the state minimum wage law for women and minors, and that the test will go this week to the State Supreme Court in Albany.

Argentine Cotton Lands Call American Farmers

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The first members of a group of pioneering "dirt farmers" from the southern United States will sail early next year for Argentina to grow cotton in undeveloped lands of the Gran Chaco, it was disclosed here by José Castells, Governor of the Argentine Chaco territory.

Governor Castells, who sailed today for Buenos Aires aboard the American Legion, said arrangements for the first colonists were made by him on a two-months' tour through 10 states comprising the United States cotton belt. He said a small number of families forming the first contingent will sail probably in January.

Three Reported Lost In Houston, Texas, Flood

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 9 (AP)—Three persons were reported drowned as the worst flood in a quarter century swirled through Houston today, causing more than $1,000,000 property damage. Eight others were missing.

More than 100,000 acres of land, approximately 100 residential blocks and 15 business blocks in northwest Houston were inundated. The Red Cross was caring for 300 of the homeless while other hundreds, forced to flee their homes, shifted for themselves.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

invited each of the many industrial, labor and consumer groups to speak its mind in the talks, and proposed a permanent council to whip the many proposals into shape. There was a turbulent scene when a group endeavored to start an open forum in the full meeting, and then held a short protest meeting outside, when refused permission.

An industrial forum de luxe: Page 1.

Olympics—Athletic Union Refuses to Boycott

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The most strenuous efforts to keep America out of the Olympic Games in Germany were repulsed by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, whose annual convention has now been concluded. The union, by a very close vote, referred the issue to the American Olympic Committee, making quite plain the convention's refusal to indorse a boycott of the games.

The committee was charged to exercise vigilance "to protect the Olympic code and the rights of all athletes." The union's final resolution also stipulated that American participation at the games "shall not be construed as indorsement or approval of the principles, practices or policies of the Nazi Government."

Tense hours of debate and a close vote: Sports Page.

Incomes—Floodtide Marks of 1929 Disclosed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—One unidentified person in the United States made an income of between $5,000,000 and $9,000,000 in 1934, where 38 persons had swelled the same income group in the 1929 high tide. This fact, disclosed by the Treasury, was accompanied with guarded talk of some redistribution in wealth by observers here—the figures' significance being modified by the natural effect of the depression on incomes and by changes in tax rates and practices.

There was one taxpayer in the $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 net income class, four in the $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 group, and six in the $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 class.

The Treasury presents facts; others interpret: Financial Page.

Seaplane—French Take Off for Senegal

BORDEAUX, France (AP)—France's giant seaplane the "Lieutenant-de-Vaisseau-Paris," took off for Dakar, Senegal, on its way across the south Atlantic to celebrate the three hundredth year of French rule in Guiana and the West Indies isles of Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Piloted by Flight Capt. German Bonnot, of Southern Cross trans-atlantic fame, the six-motored plane will head a squadron of five planes and crack units of French sea and submarine forces on the anniversary trip late this month.

The celebration, said Air Ministry officials, will include inauguration of naval bases at Guadeloupe and Martinique, for France does not intend to part with what is left of her once vast colonial empire in the Americas.

Cairo—Police and Students Clash

CAIRO (AP)—One fatality was recorded and 20 other youths were placed in hospitals after police fired into a mob of students in a renewal of anti-British rioting. In half a dozen sections of the city scores of students were arrested after stoning buses and damaging street lights. Several police were wounded by stones hurled from roofs and balconies.

The outbreak was the latest in a series of planned anti-British demonstrations, organized by Egyptian nationalists who are trying to free their country from British influence.

Duce—Will Defend Italian Interests

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini declared to his Senate today: "Italian interests, both African and European, will be defended strenuously." This was his only significant remark in a brief two-minute speech, in which the new Anglo-French settlement plan was not mentioned.

Avalanche—Heavy Toll in Arctic Russia

MOSCOW (AP)—Avalanches of snow which fell from Mount Yuxpor onto the city of Kirovsk, on the far northern Kola Peninsula, were known to have killed 88 persons and injured 44 last Thursday.

The Government announced that heroic efforts by 2000 workers saved the majority of sufferers, appointed a commission to investigate the cause of the avalanches and allotted 300,000 roubles for relief of families of the victims.

Soviets—Stakhanoff Opposition Quelled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Two death sentences and a number of prison terms were meted out by a military tribunal in the Ukraine, for opposition to the Stakhanoff movement for greater industrial productivity. A group of Stakhanovist girls had been driven from their work in the fields by a group of men.

Thus the Government again gave evidence of its determination to speed up individual production regardless of protests, and to stamp out all opposition.

Ottawa—Interprovincial Parley Meets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's nine provincial premiers met with Premier King and other leading dominion officials to fuse a new common program in the light of the Liberal Party's election victory. They expressed the hope that this "little imperial conference" would "get down to bedrock" of co-operation in forging a new dominion social policy.

Leading subjects for discussion are unemployment relief, the financial relations of federal and dominion governments, new amendments to the British North America Act, to widen the field of social services, the development of agricultural and mining markets, and natural resources planning.

Mr. King, at the end of the first plenary session, said he was sure all were actuated by the desire to put the interests of Canada, as a whole, ahead of sectional matters.

Unions—Green Refuses to Shift to Craft Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declined an invitation from John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers to leave the federation presidency and head the new committee for sponsoring industrial rather than craft unions. Mr. Lewis had put it up to the federation president to act on any sympathy which he might have been concealing toward the industrial type of union. The rift over the form of union to be backed by organized labor thus neared to a showdown.

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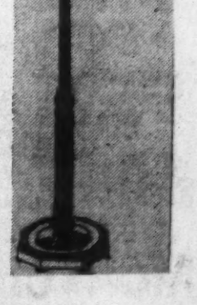

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Camp for Migratory Workers Opens in California

First of series to be built by the Rural Resettlement Administration in State is located in Marysville and will be followed by others in areas calling for seasonal labor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—An epoch-marking step in social planning by Government agencies has been taken with the opening and formal dedication recently of the camp for migratory laborers at Marysville, Calif.

This is the first of a series of camps planned, to be built and administered by the Rural Resettlement Administration of the federal Department of Agriculture.

Their establishment is the result of a study of the conditions under which migrant farm laborers, fruit pickers, harvest hands, and their families live. California agriculture, as now constituted, is dependent upon a large supply of seasonal and temporary labor. The result is that there is an army of 150,000—men, with their wives and children—moving about this vast agricultural state in rhythm with the fruit, vegetable, and cotton-harvesting seasons. These families live almost literally on wheels.

About $250 a Year

The average wage of this type of worker in California is about $250 a year or less. This means homelessness and extreme poverty. There are about 37,000 children of migratory workers in California on wheels.

What are the possibilities of schooling for them? Of security and a home? The rehabilitation division of the Resettlement Administration finds that the typical picture of their life is a squatter's encampment by the roadside. An old truck or some sort of a contraption on wheels carries the household equipment, the family mattress, the pots and pans, the total family treasure. Some sort of roof covering is spread out beside the car—an old tent, or tattered shreds of shelter.

Sanitation? Water? Well, yes, if there happens to be a stream near by. But prune orchards and hop-fields and lettuce acreage are not always equipped with streams.

Some employers of migratory labor provide camp grounds with simple sanitary equipment. They find that this keeps the workers from organizing their despair. But many employers take no responsibility whatever for the housing of these temporary employees. They are left to shift for themselves and find squatters' location for their tents wherever they can.

Such improvised camps, at the height of the harvest season, are necessarily highly insanitary. The workers live in pitiable filth, from which, because of their poverty and lack of facilities for decent living, there is no escape. "We ain't the chasin' around kind. We never lived like this before," said one harassed mother before the Marysville camp was built.

This first Camp for Migratory Workers at Marysville is a 300-acre space, beautiful with elm trees. It is provided with sanitary facilities to meet the needs of a hundred families of workers, who will be needed for peach picking several months of the year. When the peach crop is picked, they will move on to other harvests.

Well Equipped

Showers with hot and cold water; wash tubs; space for tents of workers; and intelligent friendly supervision, which has inaugurated such social services as a nursery school for the children of mothers employed in the orchards, and which gives incidental advice in hygiene, have turned this populous squatters' camp from a place of filth, misery, and degradation, to an orderly community.

Although since 1929 the story of the agricultural laborer has been one of retrogression and suffering, homelessness and drift for the children, these camps for migratory workers provide a step upward toward a minimal standard of decency in living conditions. Drought, dust storms, and crop failures, have added to the numbers of agricultural workers without homes.

"Here's my story," said one farmer. "In 1927, made $7000. In 1929, in the hole. In 1930, deeper. In 1932, lost everything. In 1935, hit the road." Once a prosperous farmer, he had become a migratory laborer, homeless, and on the lowest level of insecurity.

Not a Surplus

The migratory workers of California do not, however, constitute a surplus of labor. In a large-scale industrialized agriculture, such as California has developed to a unique degree, and is increasingly developing, these workers are necessary, under the present setup.

The Rural Resettlement Administration will be able to collaborate with agricultural communities in the establishment of other camps. Some 20 are planned for California. City councils and county supervisors are inviting the administration to establish such units, and are collaborating with them.

Provided with the essentials for cleanliness and order in their simple living, the California fruit pickers, in spite of poverty, regain self-respect in such camps. They are no longer outcasts living beyond the fringe. They have come inside, they belong to a community for a time. The migrant worker is no longer the forgotten man; he has been remembered.

Lange, for Resettlement Administration

Caring for Migratory Workers in California

California, to Change Which Neat and Well-Equipped Camps on at Marysville, Calif. Lower—Typical of Migratory Workers in Upper—Camp Established by Rural Resettlement Administrati.Are Being Erected by the Rural Resettlement Administration

Austrian Judge's Jolt on Railroad Aids Woman's Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—An Austrian law court recently held its sitting in an express train, descending a sinuous mountain track at speed, in order to reconstruct an incident which had caused a passenger to sue the State Railways for $700 damages.

The case concerned a woman crossing the Austro-Italian frontier by train who rose from her seat to show the customs officer her passport and claimed she was hurled by the jolt of the coach into the arms of a League of Nations delegate sitting opposite and sustained a slight nervous shock.

The counsel for the defense declared it the passenger's duty to be on her guard, while passing a hilly section, and nearly had the State Railways acquitted. But the judge decided to have the self-same railway coach sent from Poland to Austria to re-enact the affair.

The reconstruction was so realistic that on the curve in question the judge found himself thrown into the arms of the counsel, with the result that the plaintiff was eventually awarded nearly $500 damages.

Elevator Takes All Hard Climbing Out of Skiing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — A ski escalator, common on the Continent, but until now untried in the Pacific Northwest, will be in readiness for the first slalom races of the season at Mt. Baker. Like the haul-ups, trams and funiculars of older ski areas, the new escalator will take skiers up in five minutes what would otherwise take an hour or more of hard energy-consuming climbing.

The escalator, in the form of a 30-foot, two-ton sled, will lift 20 skiers at a time from a 4200 feet altitude to 5100 feet at the top of Panorama, one of the attendant mountains of Mt. Baker. They will be hauled up by a steam winch.

The sled will have no seats. A rigid rail will serve as a support for the standing skiers while their skis will be deposited in racks in the center.

Spanish Consul Moves Nearer to Film Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Enrique Carlos de la Casa, Spain's consul general for the Pacific Coast, has completed transfer of his headquarters from San Francisco to Los Angeles.

"The decision of the Spanish Government to locate a consul general here was augmented by the desire of officials in Madrid to have a representative in Los Angeles to work in conjunction with motion-picture distributors," Consul de la Casa explained. The move follows burning of the master film in New York of "The Devil Is a Woman," which was objected to in Spain as misrepresenting conduct of Spanish officials.

Not for an Indian to Ask Why Salmon Act as Never Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Sahalie Papa is good to his Quinault Indian children this fall.

There is peace and plenty to spare in the cabins along the Queets and Clearwater Rivers, on the Olympic Peninsula, and far up the Snohapish and Tshetsy Creeks. The salmon are running, and it's the largest run of silvers and blacks in memory of the tribe.

"Ah-lah!"—a pleasant surprise—say the tribesmen, emptying bulging nets into the baskets. Even cheetwoot, the black bear, the gorger, must cry enough as he dips voracious paws into the hurrying horde and flips fat salmon out for a creek bank feast.

"Ah-lah!"—a pleasant surprise, but passing strange, too, for the Queets and all other Washington coastal streams are still at the low water stage, and even a foolish woman knows salmon never run until the fall rains swell the streams. But maybe the salmon have decided not to wait the coming of the rains, unusually delayed this year.

Elsewhere, too, the streams are low, but elsewhere the salmon are staying out on the great saltchuck, waiting for high water before swimming up the fresh water creeks to the spawning places.

"Nesika Mahse Mika"—the white men of the state fisheries department have been perplexed at the heavy run of salmon in the Queets. The Quinaults are perplexed too, but it is not for them to question the Sahalie Papa's will, and if he sends unexpected plenty after four lean years, the Quinaults take and are happy.

"It is Sahalie Papa's gift," say the old men of the tribe. "Take. Eat. Kloash Kak-wha-amen."

'Insurrection' Law Held Void by Georgia Court

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9 (AP)—Superior Judge Hugh M. Dorsey held Georgia's old "insurrection" law unconstitutional Dec. 7 in the case of Angelo Herndon, Cincinnati Negro Communist, but ordered Herndon held for 20 days to allow the State an opportunity to appeal.

Herndon was convicted of "attempting to incite insurrection" by the distribution of communistic literature three years ago and sentenced to 18 to 20 years imprisonment. Judge Dorsey, in ruling the act, passed in 1866, as unconstitutional, said it was "too indefinite" and violated the due process clause of the United States Constitution.

Leader in Mexican Rule Denies Any Communist Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In face of continued "Communistic" propaganda as to the Federal Government's position, Emilio Portes Gil, president of the National Revolutionary (incumbent) Party and former Mexican President, denied categorically that the Mexican Government had any Communistic tendencies.

"To begin with, I want to state positively and frankly that the program of the National Revolutionary Party is not communistic nor has it tendencies of a communistic character," said the former president, who continued, "As political organ of the Revolution (meaning the revolutionary movement dating from 1910 to the present), its program is that of the Revolution itself and its action follows the precepts of the six-year-plan."

Six-Year Plan

The six-year plan is the political platform on which President Cardenas was elected in 1934. Its outstanding plank pertains to "socialistic education" and it conferred certain advantages to labor. Other sections of the plan, called the six-year plan, since that is Cardenas's term of office, deal with establishment of schools (2000 annually) and the building of key railroads and highways.

Mr. Portes Gil stated that the "Revolutionary program" is not rigid but subject to constant modification and change as it is adjusted to the social, economic and cultural fields.

Means of Fighting

Unionism of labor, giving to the workers proper defensive elements in order that they might achieve their aspirations, was one of the three "means of fighting" listed by Portes Gil as being possessed by the proletariat under Mexico's revolutionary program. The others were the co-operative, which finally is meant to put the means of production in the hands of workers, and the return of land to the "campesinos."

"Our country having a fixed republican tradition in which public and private liberties are fully guaranteed by law, whatever test of exotic theories which attempts their implantation would be a most grave error," the government spokesman warned.

Brewster Picked for Debate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine has been nominated by a group of Washington Republicans to debate Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson on the question, "Resolved, that the New Deal has been a failure." Proponents of the debate suggested that it be held in New York.

Barber Held Within Rights In Talking to Man He Shaves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The freedom of barbershop oratory has been upheld. Let gag rule prevail in halls of Parliament, and censorship delete the meat from overseas dispatches, and pressure be applied by the wealthy and influential on newspapers, there still remains a haven of free speech, a spot where the art of harangue may be pursued unthreatened and unhampered; a corner where the gift of gab may be exercised to the ultimate garrulousness—the little barbershop around the corner!

Yes, Tony may flail the air with decriptive gestures while denouncing democracy and upholding Fascism, he may tweak the nose and bear down on the Adam's apple, he may derange the tie, pluck pencils from the vest pocket, pour boiling water into the hot towel or rub turpentine into the epidermis.

The case in point involved a man who, while laughing at a barber's joke, cut his hand on the barber's razor. Justice Nicholas M. Pette of the New York Municipal Court held that the barber is quite within his rights who talks while he works, in fact is acting "in a manner quite within the usages of the art in vogue since the dark days of ages past."

The case was styled Armin Vann versus Rose Ionta, and in it Mr. Vann charged that while he was being shaved by James Casciello, an employee of the establishment otherwise known as Jimmie, the barber "started to fool around" and began "wisecracking and tickling him," continuing in this wise, despite admonitions, and so causing the plaintiff to be in "a continuous state of laughter, uncontrolled." Finally the plaintiff, it was charged, jumped up, and his hand came in contact with the razor.

Denial was entered by the defendant to the tickling charge, whereupon Justice Pette, in a 17-page decision, found the mishap was "an unavoidable accident"; that "barbers usually have a tendency to 'fool around' with customers," and that if a customer does not answer a loquacious barber, he may "ipso facto, be treated as a cranky customer, which may so reflect upon the smooth cutting quality of the razor as to produce a shave half pulled and half scraped, so that the face may smart for days."

"If you speak at an unopportune moment," the decision continues, "you may flirt with injury, or at least with a mouthful of soap that will be far from appetizing. If you seek a compromise by winking, maybe intending thereby to tell the barber to shut up, the wink may have the opposite effect, for the barber may think that the customer is encouraging him in his discourse."

It was said in legal quarters here that the case was the first of its kind in the history of the New York courts.

'Heart Balm' of $1000 Returned After 40 Years

COLUMBIANA, Ala., Dec. 9 (AP)—Robert E. Cosper, aged storekeeper, was $1000 richer today because a woman who won a breach of promise suit against him 40 years ago "had a change of heart."

"She sent it back by her preacher, $1000," he said, "and I've forgiven her for suing me. She told me she was a good church member and the thing had been bothering her conscience."

Mr. Cosper said he had "kept company with Miss Dycus—that's not her name, but I'm not telling it," and "the jury decided I had monopolized her time."

She penalized herself in the repayment, because she got only $900 of the award. Her attorney kept $100.

Business Against New NRA

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers reports that 82 per cent of firms participating in a nationwide poll had voted against enactment of federal legislation similar to the National Industrial Recovery Act. More than 10,000 replies have been received, the association stated.

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IT'S THRILLING TO TAKE CHANCES
—but not when you buy fuel

You take no chances when you buy 'blue coal'

● It's thrilling to go whizzing down an icy Bobsled run at a mile-a-minute clip — around sharp curves that throw you high up on the bank. Boy, it takes your breath away!

But it's no thrill to take chances on fuel. And there's no need to when you can get 'blue coal.' The blue color tells you it's good coal. For extra heating comfort and economy all winter, order 'blue coal' today.

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A PRODUCT OF THE D. L. & W. COAL CO.
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New Plymouth costs you Less to Run!

Owners Report 18 to 24 Miles Per Gallon!

ALL OVER America, Plymouth owners will tell you: "A Plymouth saves money on every operating cost!"

And now, again in 1936, Plymouth is America's most economical full-size car ... with owners reporting 18 to 24 miles per gallon of gas, and oil-consumption that's phenomenally low.

This 1936 Plymouth—the largest and most beautiful low-priced car ever built—has more engineering improvements and important features than any car at so low a price ever before possessed.

The big frame is the last word in strength. Plymouth's Safety-Steel body is the safest ever built. Plymouth not only provides the kind of safety you need and want, but is also insulated against rumble and noise. The famed Plymouth brakes are 100% hydraulic ... two pistons at each wheel. They stop you quickly ... *safely* ... without swerving.

Get out on the road in this big, beautiful new Plymouth. Ride in it. Drive it ... and get the thrill of flashing pick-up ... vibrationless Floating Power ... more power than you'll ever need.

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No. 3—Attractive in appearance and price; Steel Chunts, Black Pearl (shown), Green Pearl $3
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Pencil to match, $3

The Self-Starting Waterman's

President Puts Farm Program First as Aid to U.S. Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

the Supreme Court at Washington moved to open oral arguments today in the Hoosac Mills Case, in which constitutionality of the whole AAA is challenged and defended.

Says State Power Limited

Evidently striking at his opponents' contention that the AAA is an unwarranted encroachment of federal power into the domain of the states (a point at issue in the Hoosac Case), the President said the 48 states, acting separately, are powerless to attain a balanced agriculture.

Picturing the whole American economy as a "seamless web," he declared that higher farm prices conferred "net benefits" on consumers, though he hit many retail prices as "too high."

"Lifting prices on the farm up to the level where the farmer and his family can live is opposed chiefly by the few who profited heavily by the depression," he said.

Speaking in the Stockyards Amphitheatre, he proclaimed the aim of government as justice for all, in city and country.

Backed by Federation

Charles E. Hearst, of Des Moines, chairman of the resolutions committee, indicated the federation would stand solidly behind the Administration's farm policies.

Asked whether there was a possibility of a switch by the federation from support to opposition of the New Deal and the President, because of criticism of the treaty in certain farm sections, Mr. Hearst replied:

"Nothing like it. There is some dissatisfaction and criticism but only on details. The farm federation does not as a rule change its stand after it has once decided on a thing. Sometimes circumstances make it necessary for us to revise things a little, but not very much and not very often. We have been forunate in drawing up resolutions in the past which stuck."

Represents Broad Area

The farm federation convention with representatives from 1800 county organizations in 37 states, probably affords the widest cross-section of the nation's foodstuff producers to hear the President's defense before the election next year.

Arrangements were made to seat 15,000 delegates in the huge amphitheater at the stockyards on the South Side, scene of last week's international livestock exposition. Anterooms were equipped with loudspeakers.

The President, refreshed by his vacation at his Warm Springs (Ga.) home, worked on his addresses en route here. During a brief stop at Chattanooga, Tenn., the Chief Executive appeared on the rear platform of the train.

Reviews Whole Farm Plan

The President's speech follows:

Three years ago in addressing the farmers of the nation, I reminded them that the economic life of the United States is a seamless web.

This was a means of illustrating the great dependence of each economic unit in the nation upon every other unit. Farm prosperity cannot exist without city prosperity, and city prosperity cannot exist without farm prosperity. It is therefore especially approriate for you, as reresentatives of the farmers of the nation, to meet here in this great metropolis of the Middle West—here in Chicago where the interests of agriculture are interwoven with the interests of other industries serving the nation's needs. Here is a common meeting ground of agriculture, transportation, industry and labor.

Interdependence Grows

Only a few generations ago interdependence between agriculture and industry was not in any way as great as it is today; but now your welfare depends in part on what you in the country do and in large part on what people do in the cities as well.

Your own experience of three and four years ago doubtless brings all of this vividly to your minds. Your sufferings — those sufferings of rural America were not because you were not producing, for your granaries and storehouses were bursting with the products of your labor — but because things in city and country had both got out of balance and purchasing power had declined to the point where people in the cities did not have the money to buy farm produce, and people on the farms did not have the money to buy city products.

Two Things Stood Out

Two things were at that time especially clear. First, that because of almost unbelievable low prices for farm products, the growers of these products could not meet their indebtedness, could not pay their taxes, and could not meet the living expenses of their families.

The other fact that, in most major crops, a constantly accumulating surplus had reached such absurdly high levels that crop price levels could not possibly rise, until something was done to cut down to a reasonable level the bulging surplus which overhung the market.

For these reasons the recovery program that this Administration proposed and that Congress enacted was a many-sided one.

Emergency Demanded Action

The Administration and the Congress that took office in March, 1933, recognized that the emergency they faced then came from many causes and endangered the life of many groups. Consequently, it put the power of Government behind not only railroads and banks, but the industrial workers of the nation, the farmers, the small homeowners, the unemployed, and the young people who suffered from utter lack of opportunity. It was a great emergency and it required swift action. Mistakes were inevitable because it was a new field.

It was inevitable, too, that time had to elapse before results were fully felt.

Life Is Coming Back

When the many cells of our economic life were dying for lack of the blood of purchasing power, it took time, after fear had begun to subside, for new, vital purchasing power to be diffused once more. But that life is coming back—buoyant, happy life—we need no evidence beyond what we see and hear around us.

Justice and old-fashioned common sense demanded that in the building of purchasing power we had to start with agriculture. I knew enough of the problems of the men and women who were partners with the soil to realize the depth of their suffering and the extent of their need back there in 1932 and early 1933.

I knew the pangs of fear and moments of rejoicing that come to the farmer as the harvest frowns or smiles.

Appreciates Farmer's Woe

And I realize the almost equally crushing sense of futility that comes to a farmer when, after months of toiling from morning to night, he reaps a bumper crop, only to see the price fall so low that it scarcely pays him to take this crop to market.

One of the greatest curses of American life has been speculation. I do not refer to the obvious speculation in stocks and bonds and land booms. You and I know that it is not inherently a good thing for individuals in any nation to be able to make great fortunes by playing the market without the necessity of using much in the way either of toil or of brains; their tools are a little capital and a good deal of luck.

Too Much Risk in Farming

The kind of speculation I am talking about is the involuntary speculation of the farmer when he puts his crops into the ground. How can it be healthy for a country to have the price of crops vary 300 and 500 and 700 per cent, all in less than a generation?

If you invest your savings or your capital in what you consider a wholly safe investment, which will conserve your principal so that you will still have that principal intact after 10 years or 20 years or 30 years, you are naturally aghast if the value of that investment drops 50 per cent. Equally, when you make the investment you do not expect the principal suddenly to increase 50 per cent in value.

Took It Supinely

And yet, we have shrugged our shoulders when we have seen cotton run up and down the scale between 4¼ cents and 28 cents, wheat run down and up the scale between $1.50 and 30 cents—corn hogs, cattle, potatoes, rye, peaches—all of them fluctuating from month to month and from year to year in mad gyrations, which, of necessity, have left the growers of them speculators against their will.

The measures to which we turned to stop the decline and rout of American agriculture originated in the aspirations of the farmers themselves expressed through the several farm organizations.

Sought and Took Farm Counsel

I turned to these organizations and took their counsel and sought to help them to get these purposes embodied in the law of the land.

What you wanted, and what you and I have endeavored to achieve, was to put an end to the destructive forces that were threatening American agriculture.

We sought to stop the rule of tooth and claw that threw farmers into bankruptcy or turned them virtually into serfs, forced them to let their buildings, fences and machinery deteriorate, made them rob their soil of its God-given fertility, deprived their sons and daughters of a decent opportunity on the farm. To those days, I trust, the organized power of the nation has put an end forever.

Limits to State Powers

I say "the organized power of the nation," advisedly, because you and I as Americans who still believe in our Republican form of constitutional government know, as a simple fact, that 48 separate sovereign states, acting each one as a separate unit, never were able and never will be able to legislate or to administer individual laws adequately to balance the agricultural life of a nation so greatly dependent on nationally grown crops of many kinds.

As a first step, organized agriculture pointed out that it was necessary to bring agriculture into a fair degree of equality with other parts of our economic life.

Equalizing the Load

For so long as agriculture remained a dead weight on economic life, sooner or later the entire structure would crash. We used for temporary guidance the idea of parity between farm prices and industrial prices. As you know, the figures that we used to determine the degree to which agricultural prices had fallen in relation to other prices were based upon the figures of 1909 to 1914. This was a fairly satisfactory way of measuring our efforts. Those five years preceding the beginning of the World War were years of fair prosperity in this country.

They were the last years before the widespread disturbance caused by the World War took place in our economic life.

Moving Up the Buying Power

And measured by the figures built upon this standard, the relative purchasing power of the farmer had fallen to less than 50 per cent of normal in early 1933.

I promised to do what I could to remedy this, and without burdening you with unnecessary figures, let the record say that a relative purchasing power of below 50 per cent has now moved up today to better than 90 per cent.

As I have pointed out before, this rise in farm prices has meant a very substantial improvement in the farm income of the United States. The best available figures show that it has increased nearly $3,000,000,000 in the past 2½ years.

Felt in Many Lines

This buying power has been felt in many lines of business. Outstanding among these is the farm equipment industry in which employment jumped from 27 per cent of the average in October, 1932, to 116 per cent in October, 1935.

In the motorcar industry, which has found some of its best markets on farms and in small towns, over the same three-year span employment has increased from 42 per cent to 105 per cent. These simple figures show how industrial employment in the cities has been benefited by the improvement in the farmers' condition.

Increasing pay rolls in the farm equipment and automobile industries in turn are stimulating other lines. Only a few days ago I noted an item in the papers which I thought very significant. It told of increased activity in the textile mills.

The Chain Again Moves

One reason, said the newspaper account, was the demand for textiles in the manufacture of automobiles. There you have the complete chain. The cotton-growing South, with more money to spend, buys new automobiles. The automobile makers buy more cotton goods from manufacturers in the Northeast and these manufacturers in turn go into the market for more cotton.

Goods are moving again, and as goods are moving, so is money moving once more, and as it flows, millions of farm and city families are getting a bigger share of the national income.

Benefits to Consumers

I think it is safe to say that although prices for farm products show many increases over depression lows, the farm program instead of burdening consumers as a group has actually given then net benefits.

There are individuals whose incomes have not risen in proportion to the rise in certain food prices but at the same time the total net income of city dwellers is several billion dollars higher than in 1932, and I think you will agree with me that bargain prices for food in 1932 were little consolation to people in cities with no income whatsoever.

Profiteers Resent Program

Though food prices in the cities are not on the average as high as they were, for example in 1929, yet they are in many cases too high.

It is difficult to explain why in many cases if the farmer gets an increase for his food crop over what he got three years ago, the consumer in the city has to pay two and three and four times the amount of that increase. Lifting prices on the farm up to the level where the farmer and his family can live is opposed chiefly by the few who profited heavily from the depression. It is they and their henchmen who are doing their best to foment city people against the farmers and the farm program.

It is that type of political profiteer who seeks to discredit the vote in favor of a continued corn-hog program by comparing your desire for a fair price for the farmer to the appetite of hogs for corn.

People as Whole Are Fair

Yet I know that the great masses of city people are fair-minded. They, like yourselves, suffered deeply from the depression, and I believe with all my heart that millions of these city people, struggling back toward better days, resent the attempts of political advantage seekers and profiteers to heap ridicule upon the recovery efforts that all of us are making.

Some of the same type of individuals and groups are also trying to stir up farmers against other phases of the broad recovery program, dispensers of discord are saying that farmers have been victimized by the new reciprocal trade agreement with Canada and are painting pictures of a great flood of imports of farm products rushing across the border.

Scorns Calamity Howlers

Just as I am confident that the great masses of city people are fair-minded, so I am sure that the great majority of American farmers will be fair in their judgment of the new trade agreement. If the calamity howlers should happen to be right you have every assurance that Canada and the United States will join in correcting inequalities, but I do not believe for a single moment that the calamity howlers are right.

Agriculture, far from being crucified by this agreement, as some have told you, actually gains from it. We export more agricultural products to Canada than we have imported from her.

Balance on American Side

We shall continue to do so, for the very simple reason that the United States with its larger area of agricultural land, its more varied climate and its vastly greater population, produces far more of most agricultural products, including animal products, vegetables and fruits, than does Canada.

In the case of the few reductions that have been made, quota limitations are set on the amount that may be brought in at the lower rates.

On the other side of the picture we believe, and most unbiased men believe, that the general increase in our trade with Canada, including the exports of our factories, will so add to the purchasing power of hundreds of thousands of wage earners that they will be able to spend far more than they do today for the products of our own farms, our own forests and our own fisheries.

Must Wait to See

Greater trade is merely another word for more production and more employment. The proof of this particular pudding is in the eating. The best way to judge the new accord is to observe how it works out. Analyze and remember the source and the motives of the objections. Remember, too, the old saying, "It all depends on whose baby has the measles."

But the success that has attended and is attending our efforts to stem the depression and set the tide running the other way cannot blind us to the necessity of looking ahead to the permanent measures which are necessary to a more stable, economic life.

Are Seeking Justice

We are regaining a more fair balance among the groups that constitute the nation and we must look to the factors that will make that balance stable.

The thing we all are seeking is justice in the common sense interpretation of that word—the interpretation that means "do unto your neighbor as you would be done by."

That interpretation means justice against exploitation on the part of those who do not care much for the lives, the happiness and the prosperity of their neighbors. The nation applauds the efforts of its agencies of government to deal swiftly with kidnapers, gangsters and racketeers.

We Have Made Progress

That is justice. The nation applauds efforts, through the agencies of government, to give a greater social security to the aged and to the unemployed, to improve health, and to create better opportunities for our young people, that too, is justice.

In this quest for justice we have made progress. It is a lasting progress because the people of the nation have learned more about effective co-operation in the past two and a half years than in the past 25 years. We understand more than ever before what that term "the seamless web" means. We seek to balance agriculture and we have made great strides. But in balancing agriculture we know that it must be in balance not alone with itself, but with industry and business as well—that the producing public must give consideration to the consuming public.

A Spiritual Awakening

Year by year as we go on many details, many problems will need to be analyzed and solved. Agriculture and industry and business are in overwhelming majorities co-operating for a common justice as never before.

In these present days we have seen, and are seeing, not a rebirth of material prosperity alone; of greater significance to our national future is that spiritual reawakening, that deeper understanding that has come to our land. We who strive to dispel the bitterness and the littleness of the few who still think and talk in terms of the old and utter selfishness, we are working toward the destruction of sectionalism, of class antagonism and of malice.

We who strive for co-operation among all parts of our great population in every part of the nation, we intend to win through to a better day. We strive for America, and if we shall succeed, as by God's help we will, America will point the way toward a better world.

Fat Kernels in Farm Speech

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 9.

High lights of President Roosevelt's speech today before the American Farm Bureau Federation:

Three and four years ago . . . things in city and country had both got out of balance and purchasing power had declined to the point where people in the cities did not have the money to buy farm produce, and people on the farms did not have the money to buy city products.

Justice and old-fashioned common sense demanded that in the building of purchasing power we had to start with agriculture.

One of the greatest curses of American life has been . . . the involuntary speculation of the farmer when he puts his crops into the ground. How can it be healthy for a country to have the price of crops vary 300 and 500 and 700 per cent, all in less than a generation?

We sought to stop the rule of tooth and claw that threw farmers into bankruptcy, or turned them virtually into serfs . . . to those days, I trust, the organized power of the nation has put an end forever.

You and I . . . know . . . that 48 separate sovereign states, acting each one as a separate unit, never were able and never will be able to legislate or to administer individual laws adequately to balance the agricultural life of a nation so greatly dependent on nationally grown crops. . . .

The relative purchasing power of the farmer had fallen to less than 50 per cent of normal in early 1933. . . . Let the record say that a relative purchasing power of below 50 per cent has now moved up today to better than 90 per cent.

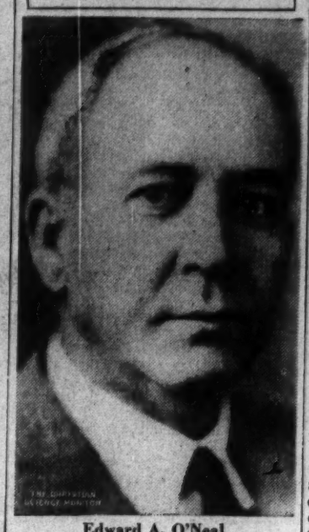
But in balancing agriculture we know that it must be in balance . . . with industry and business. . . .

The thing we all are seeking is . . . justice against exploitation on the part of those who do not care much for the lives, the happiness and the prosperity of their neighbors.

Lifting prices on the farm up to the level where the farmer and his family can live is opposed chiefly by the few who profited heavily from the depression.

I am sure that the great majority of American farmers will be fair in their judgment of the new trade agreement. If the calamity howlers should happen to be right you have every assurance that Canada and the United States will join in correcting inequalities. . . .

Works for Farmer



Edward A. O'Neal
President, American Farm Bureau Federation

Minimum Wage Set For Hotel Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9—The controversy between labor and the owners of hotels and restaurants appeared settled here Dec. 6 with the issuance of an order by Elmer F. Andrews, New York State Industrial Commissioner, establishing a minimum fair wage scale for the industry. It affects 60,000 women and minors working in hotels and restaurants and provides for a wage of 18 cents an hour for waitresses and other service employees working in cities of more than 200,000 population, 17 cents an hour in cities of between 10,000 and 200,000 population and 16 cents an hour in places of less than 10,000 population.

A minimum wage of 27 cents, 26 cents and 25 cents, respectively, is established for non-service employees in these categories, and a wage of $9.50, $9 and $8.50 a week, respectively, for resident employees. No reductions are to be made from cash wages for uniforms or other equipment, but insurance premiums may be deducted on special permission from the Industrial Commissioner.

Where meals are not provided, the minimum rate is to be increased 6 cents an hour. Employees of medical, religious and educational institutions maintaining restaurant or hotel facilities and students in higher institutions of learning who work in hotels and restaurants as part of their college course will be exempt from the order.

Lehman to Name Special Prosecutor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9—Gov. Herbert H Lehman has announced he would supersede District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan of Brooklyn, in the investigation of the killing of Sam Druckman and events that followed it and which led up to freeing of several persons accused of the crime.

The Governor said he had not yet selected the person who is to supersede the district attorney of Queens County, but added that he would soon announce the name of the justice who is to conduct the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Lehman said the Druckman case involved not only murder but serious charges of bribery and other criminal acts.

The Governor's decision was made after he had considered the evidence given in the Druckman case before the April grand jury, which failed to find indictments, and the November grand jury, to which Mr. Geoghan resubmitted the case after he had declared it closed. The November grand jury indicted Meyer and Morris Luckman and others who are fugitives, charging them with murder in the first degree.

Supreme Court Appealed To in Mulloney Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Daniel C. Mulloney, former officer of the Federal National Bank of Boston, has appealed to the Supreme Court protesting his conviction "for willful misapplication of moneys, funds and credits of a national bank."

Mr. Mulloney's attorneys claimed that Irving G. McCann, special assistant to the Attorney General, used "grossly improper conduct" in prosecuting. The lawyers asserted the Government did not prove its charges in the indictment and asked the Supreme Court to review the case to determine the "correct definition of the crime of wilfull misapplication" under federal banking laws.

Farm Bureau Head Finds Farm Policy Dominating Issue

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, today pledged continued support of his organization to the New Deal's agricultural policies.

He credited the Roosevelt Administration with accomplishing more for the farmer in the last three years than was done "during any comparable period," in an address prepared for delivery at the federation's seventeenth annual meeting.

"The agricultural policy established by your federation," he said, "now is the dominating policy of the nation."

After praising President Roosevelt, who preceded him as a speaker, as one "whose humanitarian interests are unparalleled in the annals of the country," Mr. O'Neal told what the farm federation expected in the way of future policies. He listed as the farmers' "demands":

Demands of Farmers

"Elimination of monopolies."

"Abandonment of tariff subsidies for especially favored groups."

Cessation of "subsidizing of various industrial and financial groups."

Removal of "bankers' powers to contract or expand the volume of money and credit and to lower or raise the value of money."

"Regulation of all corporations in the public interest."

"Installation of a permanent program of social security to remove forever the hazards of life beyond the control of the individual."

Mr. O'Neal addressed to business a plea for greater output "at lower price levels so as to absorb unemployment." This, he said, would be "for its own good as well as in the interest of public welfare."

"No single project can complete the picture," Mr. O'Neal said of the points in the program he advanced.

Farm Issues a Challenge

"Agriculture . . . challenges labor and industry to come with it. A program of selfish group imperialism can only lead to destruction. A program of co-operative group action will lead to national enhancement."

The fundamental need, he said, was a rededication to the American policy of equality and social justice, of whom the AAA is an expression.

Adoption of the AAA by the farmers was motivated "not . . . by selfish desire, but by a sense of altruism, in which her (agriculture's) own interests would be enhanced not first but last."

"She decreased her production because it was in the interest of public welfare to eliminate the huge unsalesable surpluses of good and fiber which depressed American farm life to starvation levels," he said.

"If agriculture were dominated by greed, . . . it would not have the courage to lead in the cause for economic equality."

New York Piers Assailed For Free Storage Plan

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Shipping Board of examiners heard Dec. 7 the testimony of several witnesses who protested the current practice of permitting unlimited free storage of merchandise on New York piers.

Charles E. Nichols of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association, testified the practice was "seriously affecting the warehouse business in Boston." Testimony of others sounded a similar note, and pointed out all other North Atlantic ports permit only five days' free storage.

Jobs for 1500 Found On Forestry Projects In Pacific Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—More than 1500 men are at work in the 20 national forests of Oregon and Washington on forest projects financed with federal emergency relief money allocated to the National Forest Service for the purpose of taking men off relief rolls.

Immediately upon release of $1,130,788 by the Government, the Forest Service put the large force of men to work on projects which will keep them employed for 12 months. Because the service had its plans made in advance, no delay was experienced in launching the projects, according to a report by C. J. Buc., regional forester.

While no exact figures on achievements have been compiled, the regional forester has estimated that they include construction of 80 miles of telephone lines, 30 miles of range fences, 100 miles of truck trails or forest roads, 150 miles of horse or foot trails and maintenance of 500 miles of truck trails or forest roads.

Considerable time has been spent in range stock water development, in constructing numerous buildings, improvements in forest recreation camp grounds, stream improvement for fish, and extermination of range-destroying rodents.

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Social Credit Machinery Requires Price Control

The election of a Social Credit Parliament in the Province of Alberta has proved to be an outstanding event among recent moves for new economic adjustments, involving, as it does, the payment to all adults in Alberta of $25 a month.

A study of this absorbing subject, based on impressions gained during a recent tour of the leading centers of Canada, will be presented by a Monitor writer as part of a survey of conditions in Canada today.

The discussion of Social Credit is covered in three articles, of which this is the last.

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Predicted obstacles are beginning to appear in Alberta's Social Credit path. With orthodox financiers and politicians advising abandonment of the whole plan, formal Social Crediters cautioning against any departure from original formulas, and a chorus of impatient voters shouting "We—want—dividends," Premier Aberhart is finding his effectiveness as an economic engineer severely tested.

This abundance of would-be advisers has placed on Alberta's Social Credit Government an added burden. Not alone is Mr. Aberhart faced with the necessity of reconciling factions within. Thus the question arises whether Social Credit as set forth by its foremost engineer, Maj. C. H. Douglas, will ever reach the stage in Alberta where it may be said to have a fair and practical test.

Insists on Sound Basis

Complications are multiplied by the fact that the present severity of Alberta's debt and unemployment problem precludes any present attempt to launch the Social Credit dividend; by the growing opposition, as adverse political and capitalistic interests become better organized and increasingly vocal; and by the fact that Mr. Aberhart's plan to bridge the crevasse, dividing the radically different systems represented by a conservative Liberal nation and an experimental Social Credit province, is scrutinized with some misgivings.

But in the meantime Mr. Aberhart maintains a confident front and proceeds very much as he has promised. First, he proposes to establish Alberta's credit along conventional lines. To this end he attends the interprovincial conference at Ottawa. There he hopes to obtain a refunding of the $200,000,000 provincial debt together with liabilities of certain Albertan cities, with a reduction of interest which would amount to an annual saving of $3,000,000.

Once the pressing financial question is adjusted, Mr. Aberhart proposes to send for Major Douglas—the same Major Douglas who came to Alberta at the instance of Aberhart opponents early in the last campaign—and enlist his services in an advisory capacity.

Full Survey Under Way

Meanwhile, a fact-finding organization is being set up, probably to be administered by the Department of Trade and Industry, which will supervise registration and classification of the population, assets, liabilities, prices, and other data to supply facts necessary for a comprehensive engineering of a Social Credit plan.

Unquestionably many Social Credit sympathizers are pinning their hopes for the Alberta experiment on the intervention of Major Douglas. It is no secret that Mr. Aberhart's plan for setting up the system in a province which has no special constitutional authority for control of currency, trade or commerce, is looked on askance by many of Major Douglas's converts.

As set forth in the "Social Credit Manual," written by Mr. Aberhart, and further elucidated in speeches and radio talks, the Alberta application of the theory goes something like this:

The plan consists of three factors: First, basic dividends are to be given to every citizen in the form of credit sufficient to care for the necessities of existence; second, an automatic price control system will be introduced to fix a "just price" at which goods and services will be available; and third, provision will be made for a continuous flow of credit.

Dividends Must Be Spent

Enlarging on these factors, it is explained that so far as the "basic dividends" are concerned, the picture is simplicity itself. View the province as a great stock company in which each citizen holds shares, and with all the resources of the province backing its credit. Now let each and every qualified shareholder be given a dividend in the shape of credit certificates, which he must spend within a certain period of time.

To prevent a simultaneous rise in prices which would offset the advantage of the dividend, let a "price control" feature be introduced. Periodically let a commission determine a fair and just price for all goods and services within the province. To see that consumption balances and controls production, it is also proposed to determine a compensating price.

This compensating price would represent the difference between the market price and the just price at which dealers sell their goods, and this compensating price would be returned to dealers in much the same way that the basic dividends are issued and recovered. This would give the producer, importer or distributor, a fair commission on turnover while preventing exploitation of consumer purchasing power.

Circulation of Credit

Finally comes the most controversial phase of the Alberta plan; that is, the provision for continuous circulation of credit. Now credit, as most businessmen agree, is the vital fluid of industry. While it remains active industry has few slumps. Therefore nothing must be allowed to interfere with it. To this end all basic dividend credits, salaries, wages, incomes from whatever source, must be expended within a year of their receipt. However, surplus credit may be used to purchase government bonds maturing at a later date.

Credit, too, should not be confined to consumers. When producers and distributors need credit to facilitate the production or movement of needed goods within the province, the state proposes to issue credit without interest.

And where is the money to come from? Ah, there's a question that Mr. Aberhart probably never heard before—at least not more than a half million times! The Alberta Socreds reply that dividends will not be paid in money, but in the form of credit, much as the bank issues most of its loans under the present system.

The citizen is to be given a dividend book and a book of blank, nonnegotiable certificates. When he wishe. to purchase goods he merely makes out a "certificate" and presents it to the party with whom he is dealing. This nonnegotiable paper must be deposited in the State Credit House Branch. It is proposed to issue no new money.

Like Government Bonds

But, comes the next question, where is all this credit to come from? Mr. Aberhart answers that it will be charged against the natural resources of the province very much as government bonds are now secured.

Ah, but will not such an issue rapidly build up a huge debt against Alberta? Not so, replies Mr. Aberhart, because a method of recovery through the cycle of credit will be immediately introduced. This is referred to as the "levy," another word for taxation. An enormous spread exists between production costs and consumers' price. It is proposed to reduce this spread while providing for a fair turnover.

Because of the stimulus to consumption which would follow the issuance of the Social Credit dividend, it is felt that producers and distributors will be able to carry on with a closer margin of profit. This would permit of a levy, somewhat after the nature of a processing tax, which would supply the basic dividends. The amount required would depend upon the flow of goods and credit.

With a circulation in Alberta of only once a month, it would be necessary to recover but $10,000,000 to carry on the full issuance of $25 dividends, it is contended. These dividends would constitute another medium of exchange paralleling the Canadian dollar.

Control of Prices

The question that stands forth with especial insistence in the present crucial period of Alberta's experiment is this: Can Mr. Aberhart legally handle credit in this fashion; can he fix the selling price of goods processed within the province; can he control the price of imported goods? He says he can do so.

Since the dividends are to be paid out in credit, transferable by check on the State Credit House Bank, the issuance of such credit, he declares, is within the authority of the provincial government. As for fixing prices, he likewise declares that the British North American Act gives the provinces such power. But, despite Mr. Aberhart's confidence in the legality of his plan, opponents will undoubtedly see that debatable points shall be court tested.

And suppose the courts should find this provincial handling of credit and prices illegal? Suppose Mr. Aberhart's following thins out through a process of political and special interest absorption? Suppose any of a host of arguments which are used against Social Credit should prove insurmountable? Suppose—and the odds are on the side of the supposers—the Aberhart Social Credit plan should wilt under the heat of organized opposition?

Private Corporation Planned

Well, Social Crediters have an answer for all that. As a political organization, Social Credit might fail through provincial restrictions and political and financial manipulation. But as individuals seeking to free themselves from the old economic net, they insist that Social Credit opens more than one gate to security.

A pathway to one such gate has already been blazed in Alberta through the publication of a revised plan for a province-wide private corporation to supply Social Credit dividends. This plan was worked out and recommended by Herbert Bruce Brougham of New York, a journalist, author, authority on the new economics and an accredited representative of Douglas Social Credit groups in the United States.

Indicative of the sort of proposals that may be expected should Aberhart Social Credit hit the rocks, Mr. Brougham's plan which is assumed to have the approval of Major Douglas, includes the following features:

Consumer Contracts

For purposes of strictly business bookkeeping the transfer-credit machinery of the Goldsborough Social Credit Bill, introduced in the United States House of Representatives on the day that Mr. Aberhart and his party was swept into office in Alberta, would be utilized.

The plan could be put into effect, Mr. Brougham states, by private enterprise signing up thousands of adult Social Credit consumers to deal exclusively with producers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who will contract to supply them with dividends derived from the creation of new trading credits based on the margin of unused capacity and at a discount on retail price.

The plan is actually designed to act as a club on the Government. It would entail a house-to-house canvass for the signing of consumer contracts, contingent on 100,000 Social Credit signers being secured, together with purveying corporations sufficient to supply their normal wants. This would be sufficient to start the plan in Alberta under private auspices. There would be no compulsion or intimidation. Those who chose to stay outside would merely forfeit possible benefits. Furthermre—and this feature seems of especial significance to non-Albertans—the plan could be applied in any population area in America without political action or new laws.

Legal Obstacles Faced

Hence, Douglasans are declaring that upward of 150,000 adult Social Credit customers and their families in Alberta have no grounds for despair about implementing Social Credit should the Government delay unduly or deliver itself of a plan doctored by financial interests to make it abortive.

This latter apprehension needs placating, for formal Social Crediters have voiced it ever since Mr. Aberhart called in R. J. Magor of Montreal, a financial adviser of the conservative type, to assist in stabilizing Alberta finances. They question whether the new Premier is the sort of Daniel who can emerge from the lion's den unscathed. Not only in Alberta, but in groups on this continent and abroad, there is a general feeling that Mr. Aberhart, unquestionably sincere as he is, needs competent advisers.

Plan Marks Time

Typical of the general feeling is the warning sounded in London by Maurice Colborne, one of the leaders of the movement in Great Britain, that immeditately Social Credit showed signs of success the banking monopoly might be expected to intervene to suppress it. Mr. Colborne was no lone voice in the wilderness when he expressed concern lest Mr. Aberhart encounter legal obstacles to Social Credit similar to those raised against President Roosevelt's New Deal.

As for Mr. Aberhart, his confident and objective attitude is expressed in a recent utterance: "What we ask of you," he told a convention of Albertans, "is patience and co-operation in helping us establish that which we hope to establish. If we fail, we fail. If we win, the rewards will be everyone's."

And thus Social Credit in Alberta today marks time, while forces representative of special interests on the one side and of engineered social security on the other, assemble the materials for another engagement on the modern economic battlefield.

Premature indeed were the assertions that Social Credit had won a marked victory when Alberta voted for a Social Credit government. The victory remains to be won—or lost. But the intervening period, while the Premier seeks to untangle the financial snare left by his predecessors, is serving the purpose of clarifying the issue of Social Credit and of bringing into the volunteer reserve ranks some competent lieutenants.

Many observers believe, moreover, that even though Social Credit should fail, the experiment will have been a success. For, they say, it is operating to warn vested interests that capitalism is threatened because of abuses in the old order that have brought suspicion on the whole system. Whether reform shall be voluntary or enforced remains largely within the power of individual thinkers to determine.

The Art of Lace Making Remains Unchanged

Publishers' A Maltese Girl Busily Making Silk Bobbin Lace

Ancient Crafts in Modern Times

Modern American and English lace factories turn out thousands of yards of machine-made lace daily, but none can be compared with the exquisite hand work of Malta, Switzerland, France, Belgium and a dozen other European and Asiatic countries.

The oldest known lace is that found in Egyptian tombs, but how it was made, no one knows. In the curious twisting of the threads the fabric suggests bobbin work, but up to the present time, archaeological finds fail to reveal bobbins or pillows indicating that this art was practiced so early.

In the Mediterranean area, Malta occupies an enviable reputation for producing some of the finest silk bobbin-lace in the world. Only recently have Chinese and Indian lace-makers, taught Maltese methods by missionaries, produced work which could be compared with that of their teachers.

Maltese lace is identified by the presence of the Maltese cross in some design or other. The stitch is rather like the Genoese in resembling an oat or wheat seed.

Fourfold Increase In Army Air Force Is Sought by Dern

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A five-year aircraft buying program intended to nearly quadruple the army's fighting plane strength by 1941 was "urgently" recommended yesterday by Secretary Dern.

The War Department head proposed the annual purchase of 800 planes of all types in the next five years, his annual report holding the present air force "far short of its reasonable requirements."

Objectives of Plan

This program, he estimated, would equip the army with 3000 combat planes by the end of the five-year period. It now has 1196 planes, of which only 838 are combat. The remainder are observation, training and transport ships. There are 314 more under construction.

"It is a pity," said the report, "that we should have become so oblivious to the bitter lessons of the World War as to allow our defense to dwindle until, if another war should be forced upon us, we should, as usual, be unprepared for effective action.

"In that event, we should find that our so-called 'economies' have in reality been a hideously extravagant waste of money and lives."

Other Recommendations

The report made these additional recommendations:

Maintenance of the regular army at a minimum strength of 14,000 officers and 165,000 enlisted men, involving the addition of 2000 officers.

Maintenance of the National Guard, at a minimum strength of 210,000, necessitating an increase of approximately 15,000.

Increasing from 20,000 to 30,000 the minimum number of organized reserve officers, to be given two weeks' annual training.

Training Camps

Enrollment of 50,000 youths annually in citizens' military training camps. There were 30,000 enrolled last summer.

An enlisted reserve strength sufficient to bring existing regular army units to war strength.

Inauguration of a munitions procurement program with the object of acquiring a full complement of modern weapons and other equipment for the regular army and national guard at peace strength.

Housing Program

Provision of funds for completion of the army's housing program.

Construction of a new War Department building in the District of Columbia to centralize activities scattered over a wide area.

Secretary Dern estimated that of the 800 new planes he seeks annually about one half would be required for replacement purposes and the other half would augment the present strength.

The report expressed the hope that "as soon as the economic condition of the country warrants," Congress would consider an upward revision in army pay schedules, Dern asserting that "in terms of real wages, army officers and enlisted men are worse off today than they were 30 years ago."

Borah Assails Monopolies And Shies Off Big Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Lashing out at "monopoly" and the unequal distribution of economic advantages under the present social order, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, outstanding Progressive in the Republican pre-convention campaign, has let it be known that he favors no alliance with big business in the coming presidential race.

His radio address Saturday night mentioned neither President Roosevelt nor former President Hoover by name, but he inferentially took issue both with the alleged "scarcity economics" of the one, and with the laissez faire doctrine of the other.

Senator Borah's address was the first of a series which he plans to deliver as the 1936 presidential campaign gets under way.

Attacks Monopoly

"It appears," he declared, "that 36,000 families at the top of the economic ladder had an income equal to that of 11,635,000 families at the foot of the ladder (in the prosperous era); that 50 per cent of the entire income of these years went to 13 per cent of the population."

Frequently citing the recent reports of the Brookings Institution, Senator Borah summed up his indictment against the present social order by an attack on "monopoly."

"It has been said that the power to tax is the power to destroy," he declared. "Monopoly, in the last analysis, is the private power to tax."

The undermining of purchasing power for the larger part of the population in the midst of plenty is due to monopoly, Senator Borah repeatedly charged.

He said, in part:

Charge on Democracy

Every complaint against constitutional democracy and every contention to the effect that it is no longer adapted to the problem of our modern life when analyzed comes down to this—that too much authority and too great freedom are granted to the people, to the average man and woman.

Bureaucracy, centralization of power, the totalitarian state rest upon the contention that the popular voice is a confused and confusing voice, and popular authority divided and ineffective. Hence the average person should have little to say in determining the affairs of state.

Destroying Government

When it is proposed to curtail or limit the rights of the citizen and control his judgment as to how we shall direct his business you are not changing our form of government—you are destroying it. Once the dike of constitutional restraint is opened and the sea of arbitrary power which lies behind is invited in the inundation of personal rights and personal liberty will ultimately be full and complete.

In all depressions it has been said to the hungry millions: We know what your trouble is. You are the victims of overproduction, of a surplus. You are suffering from too much, not too little. The people have been too energetic, too industrious. This inexplicable riddle has more than once troubled the minds of the needy.

Reports Prove Fallacy

These reports (of the Brookings Institute) disclose in a most conclusive way that at no time during the last 30 years have we produced in excess of the people's needs on the basis of a decent reasonable standard of living. In 1929, the culminating year of a period of so-called prosperity, we did not produce in excess of our peoples' needs.

It is encouraging to know that, after all, industry is not an evil; that plenty is not a curse; that it is more blessed to distribute than to destroy.

There is another state of facts found in these reports equally instructive but far more distressing.

There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of young men of ability, full of purpose to succeed, who find the road to a chosen business closed by some hoary monopoly. Nothing could more quickly give employment or insure prosperity than to open the door of opportunity to the ability and the genius of our young men in the business world. They will give this country what no bureau under heaven can give it—they have initiative, they have ability.

Hits Direct at Families

Families must give up necessaries, comfort after comfort in order to meet these arbitrary prices. This accounts in a large measure for the fact that after four years of unprecedented effort we still have some 12,000,000 unemployed.

It has been said that the power to tax is the power to destroy. Monopoly, in the last analysis, is the private power to tax. Let us be rid of the antiquated lie that all these disparities of wealth, of economic conditions, are due to divine laws. They are due in a large measure to things wholly within our control.

We are approaching an event the most notable in the affairs of the Republic. It has been well and beautifully said that there is no finer spectacle which free government presents to the world than that of a free people voluntarily choosing one of their own number as chief magistrate.

I conclude by saying that in my opinion power under the Constitution is ample and the laws now upon the statute books are sufficient and efficient to enable us to drive monopoly from control and break its grip once and for all. If more machinery is needed, if more laws are needed for this purpose, they can be had within the plain provision of the national charter.

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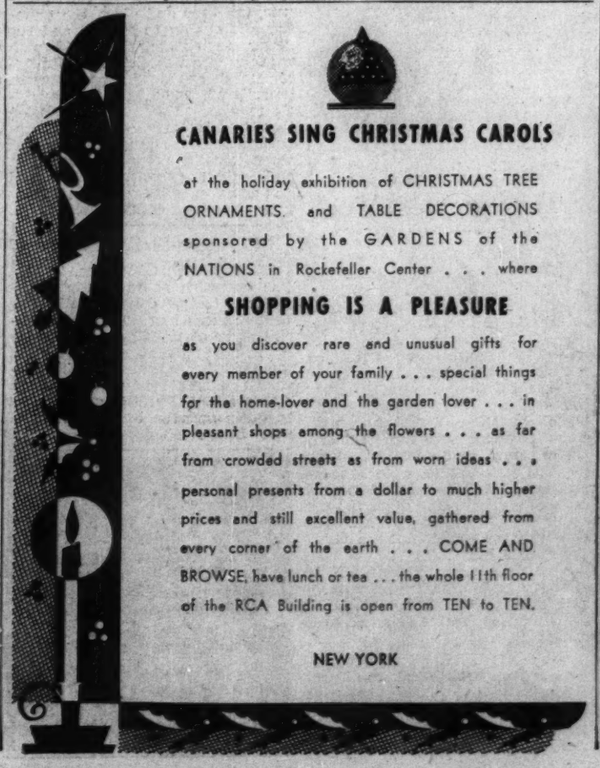

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Land to Italy, Port for Ethiopia Offered in Anglo-French Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

believed in well-informed quarters here to constitute essential elements of the proposed basis for negotiations, has therefore to be accepted with reserve:

Exchange of territories is the foundation of the accord. Ethiopia would receive a corridor to the sea and a port, probably Assab in Eritrea, though some reports speak of a port in British Somaliland.

Italy, it is stated, would receive almost all of Tigre, which it now occupies, with the exception of Aksum.

Colonization Rights

Italy would also receive Danakil District and Ogaden. It would furthermore receive important colonization rights in the lake district of southern Ethiopia reported to comprise almost the whole of Ethiopian territory south of eight degress northern latitude.

Apparently the plan is for this territory to be placed under the effective police control of Italy through organization of a "chartered company," modeled after that used by Britain in South Africa. Nominally, however, Emperor Haile Selassie would retain sovereignty over this region as well as over all central provinces.

Conference With Germany

It cannot be said that there is any excessive optimism that even this broad offer will be accepted by Italy, but it is felt that further than this the League could not go, and Italy's refusal to accept it would necessarily result in the rapid extension of sanctions at Geneva.

Franco-British accord is also understood to have been reached on a joint line of action concerning Germany. Three-power negotiations for an agreement limiting air and land armaments are believed under consideration for January or February.

Delay on Oil Sanctions Likely If Italy Agrees To Negotiate on Offer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 9—No indication of postponment of the oil sanctions meeting of the Committee of Eighteen, fixed for Thursday, can be found here. It is believed it will be held whether or not Premier Mussolini consents to open negotiations on the basis of the Franco-British proposal.

But, in case there is reasonable prospect of ultimate agreement, the application of the embargo on petrol and other products will be set aside. If there is no such prospect at present, the date will be laid down sufficiently distant to give still further opportunity for talks with Italy.

All Desire Way Out

One thing is now certain. There is a desire in all League circles to avoid extreme measures which may be big with consequences and any hope of settlement will be eagerly seized.

With this object Premier Mussolini is invited to send Baron Pompeo Aloisi to Geneva. Evidently if the Italian delegate comes it will be regarded as a favorable sign.

But the tone of Signor Mussolini's discourse is not considered encouraging. It is understood that the menace of oil sanctions does not help diplomatic action, and therefore those who desire peace and not an empty triumph at any cost are prepared to make Italy's path as smooth as possible.

Embargo's Effect Discounted

While it is realized that in any event Il Duce will be compelled to present a bold front, it is likewise admitted that such a long notice of the oil embargo has been given that its practical effect in the immediate future must be largely discounted.

Before it is possible to apply it there will have been three months of fighting and Italy has made heavy provisions of petrol. Had the proposed step been taken at the beginning, Italy would have been in a difficult position. As it is, it can, according to calculations, pursue the war until the rainy season.

Mussolini's Demands

Reference by Premier Mussolini to his demands of Oct. 16 is considered here to be most unsatisfactory. At that time he claimed the whole of the non-Amharic provinces of Ethiopia.

In some of the peripheral regions, such as Tigre, he demanded full sovereignty; in others, such as Harrar and Ogaden, he asked for mandatory power or nominal lease of territory. Eritrea should be joined with Italian Somaliland. Disarmament of Ethiopians and control of Negus by the League were further conditions. It is difficult to see how the League can now accept such projects.

Compensation for Italy

But the Franco-British proposals, though unpublished and still somewhat vague in many details, are thought by some to denote attempts to approach Italy's recognized right of compensation in Africa, said to have been promised by the French and British in return for Italy's entry into the World War.

Obviously, the reported pledge cannot be fulfilled at the expense of Ethiopia except in so far as Ethiopia's claims to the peripheral territories are feeble, and there is readiness to exchange plans for the access to the sea which the Negus wants.

It is clear already that a large part of Tigré, Danakil, and Ogaden have been offered to Italy again, with privileged economic position in other provinces which would be equivalent to establishment of Italian authority, compensated for by an Ethiopian corridor to the Red Sea, either to Assab in Eritrea, Italian territory, or to Zeila in British Somaliland.

On Kenyan Frontiers

One hears there has even been a suggestion in some British circles of completing the Italian territory by generous gesture which would rectify Kenya frontiers. Bale and Boran would also come under Italian influence, though the precise form of such influence is subject to further examination. The greatest stumbling block hitherto has been a corridor between the two Italian colonies through Harrar, but there is reason to believe that it can be overcome.

At least a supreme effort of good will has been made, and despite the sternness of Il Duce's discourse against sanctionist countries and his professed confidence in the outcome of the conflict, there is quiet expectation that he will refrain from adopting an attitude which will oblige the League to take any repressive action.

Carried Out Mandate

It should be remembered that the co-ordination committee empowered and requested Britain and France to find a diplomatic solution, and therefore if they can report on Thursday that they engaged in negotiations delegates will be glad to be spared the distasteful duty of voting measures definitely regarded as unfriendly by Italy.

Were this Ethiopian trouble safely surmounted, there is good reason to believe many other questions of vital interest to Europe would be solved. Reluctance of both Britain and Italy to proceed too far is due to the deep consciousness of the imperative need of European co-operation, especially of Italy, France and Britain in the difficult days ahead.

Rumored Plan for Africa Gives Italy Large Area And Ethiopia a Seaport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9 — Stories of "complete agreement" between France and Britain as to peace terms in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are not borne out by the Monitor's inquiries in informed circles here.

On the contrary there is believed to be a strong probability that the terms will be referred back for further "clarifications."

The viel of secrecy in Downing Street is almost in the best tradition of London fogs. But it appears that neither the British Government nor even Sir Samuel Hoare himself is definitely committed to the plan he worked out with Premier Pierre Laval on Saturday.

Two Plans Drafted

It has been put forward for the British Government's consideration as the utmost to which M. Laval would agree. And it evidently leans much further toward giving Italy a "reward for aggression" than the majority of observers here have ever expected from a British government.

The exact terms are not known. Downing Street, while characterizing the summaries emanating from Paris as "inaccurate," refuses any exact information. But it is known that there were originally two drafts, one drawn up by Mr. Maurice Peterson, head of the Ethiopian department in the British Foreign Office, and the other by Comte René Doynel Saint-Quentin, head of the African department of the Foreign Office.

Election Pledges Recalled

Paris summaries correspond except in minor details with the latter. There are strong indications that if Paris reports are accurate, the plan will meet considerable opposition in this country.

Talk is already heard about the British Government's election pledges and about "selling the pass." Hence there is expectation that further clarifications will be demanded before a final decision is made. It is noted in this connection that Sir Robert G. Vansittart, Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, remained in Paris when Sir Samuel Hoare left for winter sports in Switzerland.

Factories in Austria Try Shorter Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Under a bill submitted to the state labor union for its comment, a 40-hour working week is to be introduced in a number of Austrian factories with the object of spreading existing work among a greater number of workers.

There will be no legal compulsion, however, as exercised in several other countries. Voluntary agreements between employers and employees have been made the basis for this new approach to the old problem. State aids granted in such cases of mutual arrangement to the employers will go partly toward compensating the workers for the shortage in paid hours.

Small allotment gardens will be given to many families affected by shortwork wages, where local conditions are favorable to settlements of this kind.

Jolo Pearl Fleet Port

Jolo, capital of the Sulu province of the Philippines, is the chief center of the pearling fleet of that region.

Dividing Up Ethiopia

By a Staff Artist

Powers Make Offers to Il Duce

Black Sections Shows Portions of Tigré, Danakil and Ogaden Said to Have Been Offered Italy. Shaded Portions, Full Extent of Il Duce's Demands. Corridors for Ethiopia to Red Sea, Either to Assab or Zeila

Shah's Dominance In Iran Undimmed By Cabinet Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TEHERAN, Iran, Dec. 9—The Shah's predominant position in Persia is unshaken by the recent Cabinet changes, in the opinion of qualified observers.

The present Iranian Government is a purely personal dictatorship by Riza Shah, whose Cabinet Ministers merely carry out his instructions. His striking accomplishments during the 15 years of his rule have won him the complete confidence of his people and political opposition is nonexistent.

The retiring Prime Minister, Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan Foroughi, is a public-spirited professor who accepted official position temporarily with the understanding that he would be relieved as soon as convenient. He prefers academic work which is increasingly important during the present period of reconstruction of the Iranian educational system.

Under the Iranian form of government Cabinet changes merely indicate a reshuffling of the Shah's assistants who are all selected because they fully support his policies and endeavor actively to implement them. The Shah's predominance is based not only on military strength, but also on his dynastic personality which commands universal respect. No individual or group in Iran is presently capable of challenging or even contradicting his supreme position.

Canadian Farmers Form New Chamber To Push Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The promotion of common interests of all branches of agriculture, including the production of milk, cheese and other dairy produce, tobacco and livestock, through collective action and the formulation of national policies to meet the various changes in economic conditions will be the object of the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture. This organization is to embrace all branches of agriculture, and to represent all classes of farmers.

The decision to form this Chamber of Agriculture was unanimously approved by agricultural representatives from every province of Canada at their recent session here.

Under the proposed plan, all agricultural organizations will become members and a provisional director will be elected from each province to appoint his own officers. The Canadian Dairy Farmers' Federation and the Canadian Horticultural Council will each be invited to appoint a provisional director. A head office will probably be established at Ottawa and marketing problems will be dealt with as soon as the legality of the Natural Products Marketing Act is determined by the Supreme Court. A decision in this matter is expected to be handed down in the latter part of January, said Prof. A. Leitch of the Dominion Marketing Board.

The act proposes to give farmers the power to control and regulate those who are marketing their products, the time and place, the quantity and quality to be sold and the power to choose the middleman agencies who will distribute, Professor Leitch explained. These powers, he believed, would in a final analysis regulate prices. Any legislation that contemplates control of production must be preceded by plans among smaller groups of producers, and actual experience in actual and actual experience in actual marketing is needed within small groups.

Garment Strike Looms

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9 (AP)—The executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union authorized Dec. 6 a general strike of 105,000 garment workers in 3000 New York City shops if the following demands are not secured: Limitation of contractors, settlement of prices on jobbers' premises and the united system of price fixing.

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Parity Issue Divides Powers As New Naval Parley Starts

(Continued from Page 1)

war in the event that no new general naval treaty is reached.

3. Agreement by each naval power to keep the other powers regularly informed in advance as to naval construction programs. The hope is for such advice five years in advance but the likelihood is for an agreement for one year's advance notice.

United States Wants Old Balance

In addition to these suggestions—which apparently have considerable chances of general approval — Mr. Norman H. Davis submitted again the Roosevelt proposal of Oct. 5, 1934, for a general 20 per cent reduction in maximum tonnage permitted to each power under existing naval treaties, but rendered it meaningless so far as any hope of acceptance here is concerned by coupling it with insistence on the maintenance of the "existing balance between our fleets."

To Keep Record Straight?

In view of the concise restatement of the known Japanese position which followed Mr. Davis', the suggestion was accepted merely as keeping the record straight so far as the American position is concerned and not as a serious proposal for discussion during the conference.

While Mr. Davis held as the minimum objective of the conference "a mutual understanding which would at least prevent a naval race and avoid disturbance of the equilibrium," Admiral Nagano, chairman of the Japanese delegation, mentioned "a common limit of naval armaments" as the basis on which the Japanese would be willing to carry on discussions.

5-5-3 vs. 5-5-5

Thus, the opening day of the conference finds Americans firm for maintenance of the existing relative naval strengths as expressed by the 5-5-3 ratio, while the Japanese, both in public and private, express uncompromising insistence upon parity with the United States and Britain, or as they express it "a common upper level for all the navies of the world."

In the face of this demand from the Japanese, Mr. Davis emphasized strongly that the United States "will not take the initiative in naval competition" but a warning was plainly implicit for all to note that if others choose to exceed treaty ratios the United States will not be far behind when it comes to laying down new keels.

Have Other Tasks

Between these irreconcilable positions is left the field of minor agreements toward the attainment of which the real efforts of the conference will be directed. Besides the general program indicated by the formal speeches, it is intimated privately that there is a distinct possibility of agreement to abolish submarines altogether. The French, who previously opposed such a step, are reported as more inclined to discuss the subject than at any previous naval conference.

Under the head of qualitative limitation, informal conversations already give promise of producing an extension of the life of battleships from 20 years as at present to 26 years, a move which would postpone for another five years the replacement of capital ship tonnage.

Lack of Formality

The conference was opened with a minimum of formality, despite the large size of the delegations from Japan and the United States.

Coal fires crackled cheerily at both ends of the ornate Locarno room in the Foreign Office as the delegates began to assemble half an hour before the opening.

Mr. Davis made a point of going over to the Japanese group when they entered and speaking cordially to Admiral Nagano. All delegates were dressed in conventional dark morning suits. The only touch of color was a blue silk handkerchief in Mr. Baldwin's breast pocket. Shortly after Mr. Baldwin entered, all took their seats around a large hollow oval table.

Powers Offer to Limit Pacific Fortifications Unacceptable to Tokyo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 9—The main objective of the Japanese delegation to the naval parley at London is the achievement of naval parity.

Japan does not contemplate abolition of the submarine despite reports that have gained currency to the effect that the Japanese delegation is prepared to move in this direction. Japan rather considers the submarine one of the most important implements of defensive naval warfare.

Fortification Limits

Japan favors reasonable limitations on fortification of the Pacific area, but considers this problem as separate and secondary in comparison with the problem of relative naval strength.

The Japanese Navy Department is convinced that limitation of fortifications in the Pacific is not fair compensation in the absence of parity.

These were the outstanding points of a forthright statement of the Japanese naval viewpoint in connection with the London Conference as conveyed to your correspondent in an exclusive interview with Rear Admiral Kiyoshi Noda, head of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Navy Department.

When asked why Japan is no longer satisfied with the ratio of naval strength which was accepted at the Washington Conference, Admiral Noda mentioned the development and perfection of ships and other instruments of naval warfare and the remarkable change in the international situation during the intervening years.

Noda's Summary

Admiral Noda summarized the objectives of the Japanese delegation thus:

"Attainment of our most fair and just demand for parity, setting common upper limits for the naval strength of the three greater naval powers, lowering these limits as much as possible, abolition or maximum reduction of aggressive weapons such as aircraft carriers, adjustment of defensive warships on the basis of every country possessing enough for defense, not offense."

The London Conference is generally viewed here with little optimism, since the indication is lacking that either the United States or Japan has receded from their opposite viewpoints.

Japanese and foreign naval experts generally believe an agreement is possible only on minor, technical points, as possibly the prolongation of the replacement age of battleships.

Japanese Parity Plea Voiced in Mild Terms As Conference Opens

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—A "just and fair agreement on disarmament" was asked today by the Japanese Government at the opening of the international naval conference.

Thus, in relatively mild terms, did Admiral Osami Nagano, chief Japanese delegate, formally phrase his country's long-voiced demand for equality in naval strength with Great Britain and the United States.

He said that Japan's "fundamental idea" of a new naval treaty was a "common limit, fixed as low as possible," for the world's great navies.

Want Ample Defense

At the same time, he contended, it should provide dratsic reduction of offensive forces and make allowance for "ample" defensive forces.

"On such principles . . . ," Admiral Nagano said, "We are prepared to carry on frank exchanges of views with other members of the conference in a spirit of peaceful collaboration."

Declaring the promotion and maintenance of international peace had been a consistent policy of the Japanese Government, Admiral Nagano asserted in his initial address:

To Reduce Burdens

"Pursuing the same policy, we desire to achieve, in the present conference, a just and fair agreement on disarmament which will secure for each country adequate national defense and reduce the burden which weighs upon the people, contributing, at the same time, toward the advancement of peace and good will among the nations of the world.

"The object of this conference, we understand, is to conclude a new comprehensive treaty of naval disarmament with a view to regulating the naval strengths of the powers concerned from the year 1937.

Non-Menace; Non-Aggression

"Such a new treaty, in the view of the Japanese Government, should be based upon the fundamental idea of setting up, among the great naval powers of the world, a common limit of naval armaments to be fixed as low as possible, which they shall not be allowed to exceed; simultaneously, offensive forces must be drastically reduced and ample defensive forces provided, so as to bring about a substantial measure of disarmament, thus securing a state of non-menace and non-aggression among the powers.

"The Japanese Government firmly believe that this is indeed the best way of reaching a just and fair agreement on disarmament, whereby the burden of nations may be greatly lightened and a real contribution made toward the durable peace of the world."

Plovers Nest Amid Pebbles

The killdeer, commonest American plover, often surrounds its nest with small pebbles and fragments of shells.

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Baldwin Hopes Powers Will Be Ready to Yield From Maximum Demands

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—After officially welcoming the delegations at the opening of the naval conference today, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, of Great Britain, stated that the British Government was ready to prolong the principles of the Washington and London naval treaties "with such modifications and adjustments as are expedient and necessary on account of altered international circumstances and the needs of individual powers."

He attached the greatest importance "to a continuation of limitation in both the quantitative and the qualitative field," and said Britain would like to see "a reduction in the sizes of all the larger types of ships and of the guns which they carry," and still presses for the abolition of the submarine.

The British Prime Minister referred to the "preliminary naval conferences" as helpful in that they put each power in touch with the "special problems and difficulties" of the other powers, adding that "it is the part of wisdom to take due account of these individual problems."

Won't Get Everything

"Clearly we shall none of us get exactly what we want," said Mr. Baldwin, but the essential is that we should agree during this conference on certain limitations which, while giving each power such latitude as it may reasonably claim for the fulfillment of its own particular needs, nevertheless relieve the public mind of the threat of a general race in naval armaments.

"What our peoples will be particularly anxious to insure is that, when the present naval treaties expire, we shall not each feel that our main duty is to 'go one better' than our neighbor in the evolution of new types and increased sizes of ships. This we believe to be the most expensive and the most dangerous of all types of naval competition."

To Curb Submarine Warfare

Mr. Baldwin also stressed the further point that if the abolition of submarines proves not to be feasible, there should be an agreement to prevent the misuse of this arm of the naval service. He referred to Part IV of the London Naval Treaty which laid down certain rules for treatment of merchant ships by submarines in time of war. He added that the governments of France and Italy have stated they are ready to follow suit if such rules are continued. Mr. Baldwin then said:

"We hope that this will be the signal for the acceptance of these rules by all the maritime powers of the world and that, by this means, unrestricted submarine warfare may in future be averted."

Rivalry Has Passed

Mr. Baldwin then referred glowingly to the 14 years that have elapsed since the Washington agreement, because during that period "there has been none of that spirit of rivalry in construction between the parties to those treaties which tended to mar international relations in the days before the idea of limitation by international agreement has been given practical expression.

"I am convinced that if all the countries here represented will be prepared to yield a little of their maximum demands for the sake of the general good, an agreement should be possible between us which will not only permit a reduction to be made in the total tonnages of naval armaments throughout the world but will also add to the general sense of world security."

Rescue Plane Wrecked

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9 (AP)—A plane intended for use in the search for Lincoln Ellsworth, missing antarctic explorer, was wrecked here early today in the takeoff of Pilot Russell W. Thaw for Brownsville, Texas. Mr. Thaw and his mechanic, William Henry Klenke Jr., escaped injury.

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U. S. Not to Back Any Pact Increasing Size of Navies

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The text of the opening address of Norman H. Davis, chairman of the United States delegation to the Naval Conference, which convened today, follows:

In searching for appropriate words in which to express most clearly the attitude and aspirations of the American Government and people in respect to naval disarmament, I find that I cannot improve upon the letter of guidance which the President addressed to me 14 months ago when I sail for London to participate in preliminary conversations between the Governments of the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. That letter, written on Oct. 5, 1934, was as follows:

Grave Problems

In asking you to return to London to continue and expand the conversations begun last June preparatory to the naval conference in 1935, I am fully aware of the gravity of the problems before you and your British and Japanese colleagues. The object of next year's conference is "to frame a new treaty to replace and carry out the purposes of the present treaty."

The purposes themselves are "to prevent the dangers and to reduce the burdens inherent in competitive armament" and "to carry forward the work begun by the Washington Naval Conference and to facilitate progressive realization of general limitation and reduction of armament."

The Washington Naval Conference of 1922 brought to the world the first important voluntary agreement for limitation and reduction of armament. It stands out as a milestone in civilization.

Further Limitation Sought

It was supplemented by the London Naval Treaty of 1930, which recognized the underlying thought that the good work begun should be progressive—in other words, that further limitation and reduction should be sought.

Today the United States adheres to that goal. That must be our first consideration.

The Washington and London treaties were not mere mathematical formulae. The limitations fixed on the relative naval forces were based on the comparative defensive needs of the powers concerned; they did not involve the sacrifice of any vital interests on the part of their participants; they left the relative security of the great naval powers unimpaired.

Must Maintain Balance

The abandonment of these treaties would throw the principle of relative security wholly out of balance; it would result in competitive naval building, the consequence of which no one can foretell.

I ask you, therefore, at the first opportunity to propose to the British and Japanese a substantial proportional reduction in the present naval levels. I suggest a total tonnage reduction of 20 per cent below existing treaty tonnage. If it is not possible to agree on this percentage, please seek from the British and Japanese a lesser reduction—15 per cent or 10 per cent or 5 per cent. The United States must adhere to the high purpose of progressive reduction. It will be a heartening thing to the people of the world if you and your colleagues can attain this end.

Extension in Last Extremity

Only if all else fails should you seek to secure agreement providing for the maintenance and extension of existing treaties over as long a period as possible.

I am compelled to make one other point clear. I cannot approve, nor would I be willing to submit to the Senate of the United States any new treaty calling for larger navies. Governments impelled by common sense and the good of humanity ought to seek treaties reducing armaments; they have no right to seek treaties increasing armaments.

Engender Fears

"Excessive armaments are in themselves conducive to those fears and suspicions which breed war. Competition in armament is a still greater menace. The world would rightly reproach Great Britain, Japan and the United States if we move against the current of progressive thought. We three nations, the principal naval powers, have nothing to fear from one another. We cannot escape our responsibilities, joint and several, for world peace and recovery.

"I am convinced that if the basic principle of continued naval limitation with progressive reduction can be adhered to this year and next, the technicalities of ship tonnage, of ship classes, of gun calibers and of other weapons, can be solved by friendly conference. I earnestly hope that France and Italy, which are full parties to the Washington Treaty, will see their way to participate fully in our efforts to achieve further naval limitation and reduction.

"The important matter to keep constantly before your eyes is the principle of reduction—the maintenance of one of the greatest achievements of friendly relations between nations.

"Sincerely yours,

"(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."

No Change

The views set forth in this letter are still expressive of what the United States would like to see accomplished. Therein, there has been no change. But it would be unrealistic not to recognize that the situation existing at the time the letter was written has undergone considerable modification. The conversations last year were based on the London Naval Treaty, due to expire by automatic limitation at the end of 1936.

Since then the Washington Treaty has been denounced and will expire at the close of next year; certain fundamental principles on which both treaties rest have been questioned; in the wake of the political instability in various parts of the world, there is a tendency to increase rather than to reduce naval armaments; and the divergences which have developed are such as to increase the difficulties which confront us in seeking to reach agreement for a comprehensive naval limitation.

Frank Consideration

The first step toward overcoming these difficulties is to face them frankly. The next step is to concentrate on these fundamental elements of mutual interest and accord which brought us together here and which unite us, despite the real differences that have developed.

Our nations are apparently at one in desiring the continuance of naval limitation and reduction by international treaty—a principle adopted for the first time in history in 1922 and successful for a dozen years beyond any means of measurement. At the time of the Washington Conference we were still in the shadow of the World War. War-weary peoples who had experienced the consequences of strife and discord were longing for peace and recovery and praying for an era of stability and good will. The Washington Treaties and the later London Treaty were in harmony with this profound wish. Through them, mankind was freed from the threatening nightmare of a race in naval armaments.

Why Abandon Gains

Why should we now abandon the invaluable mutual benefits conferred on the participating people by the naval treaties, when the world is just beginning to emerge from the economic depression which has held it in its grip for the past six years and when it is all the more necessary not further to disturb international relationships and retard or disrupt economic recovery through a naval race. No nation desires to enter such a race—no government can afford the responsibility for inaugurating it. Our task during the coming weeks is to make it unnecessary.

Must Prevent Naval Race

One means of accomplishing this would be to agree upon a renewal of existing treaties with such modifications as circumstances may require. Failing this we should at any rate make every endeavor through a frank and friendly exchange of views, to discover other paths to mutual understanding, which would at least prevent a naval race and avoid a disturbance of the equilibrium, and thus pave the way for a later more permanent and comprehensive treaty.

Whatever our approach, our objective must be to insure that in the difficult and trying years ahead of us the essential balance between our fleets, which during the past years has proved such a guarantee of peace and stability, should be maintained by means of mutual agreement rather than by expensive and dangerous competition which can profit no one but must harm all.

U. S. Wants Limitation Only

On behalf of my government, I declare emphatically that the United States will not take the initiative in naval competition. We want no naval increase. We want limitation and reduction. Our present building program, which is essentially one of replacement, is consistent with this desire. For 10 years we ceased naval construction.

Under our present plans the strength allotted to us by the London Treaty as of the end of 1936 will not be attained until 1942. We have no wish to exceed those treaty limits. I may say also that the United States which is now definitely on the way to recovery from the severe depression through which it has been going, and from which no nation has escaped, is most anxious to devote its energies and material resources to the upbuilding of the country.

However great the difficulty that confront us in this conference, we are here to help remove them. With good will and patience on the part of all we can find a mutually beneficial solution. I pledge the American delegation's full cooperation toward this end.

Reefs Confronting Naval Limitation

Naval limitation as sought by the five powers represented at London is a complex objective to be reached by surmounting grave technical and political obstacles. What are the wants of each power as seen by admirals and technical experts? What are political undercurrents that may sweep the conference onto reefs of no recall, or impel toward satisfying achievement? Some of the main focal points for discussion follow:

Technical Issues

Parity: Japan wants a "common upper ceiling" to which chief naval powers will be entitled to build. This rejects the 5-5-3 tonnage ratio on capital ships of Britain, the U. S. and Japan. Neither London nor Washington has shown willingness to grant parity to Japan.

Capital Ships: U. S. wants 35,000-ton battleships, as under Washington Treaty. Britain favors cut to 25,000 tons.

Italy wants to continue tonnage equality with France in capital ships, as given at Washington against French protests.

Cruisers: U. S. wants 10,000-ton cruisers, as under Washington Treaty. Britain asks cut to 7000 tons.

Italy's launching of "sea greyhound" cruisers of about 5000 tons with speed of 42 knots raises issue of scrapping them or other powers may have to match them.

Submarines: Britain proposes common maximum of 52,000 tons or less. France asks minimum of 90,000 tons.

Unless France and Italy agree to scrap some of their submarine tonnage, Britain may insist on more anti-submarine craft.

Germany can claim submarine parity with Britain under bi-party treaty, but is limited to 35 per cent of British strength in other categories.

Gun Calibers: Issue of gun calibers on cruisers raised by Germany's building of "pocket battleships," 10,000 tons with 11-inch guns. Germany not a party to Washington or London treaties. Treaty powers limited to 8-inch guns on 10,000-ton cruisers.

Naval Bases: Unless new limitations on Pacific naval bases are agreed to, building can be resumed in the following key locations:

By United States—Guam, possibly the Philippines, and Aleutian Islands.

By Britain—Hong Kong and insular possessions east of 110 degrees East Longitude.

By Japan—Formosa and the Pescadores, Kurile Islands, Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima and Loochoo Islands.

Exchange of Information: To reduce suspicion, it is proposed to exchange building programs.

Political Issues

Tension in Mediterranean: Italy's aggression against Ethiopia and the massing of British warships in the Mediterranean are political factors complicating naval limitation. Italy is reported seeking neutralization of the Straits of Gibraltar and of Bab-el-Mandeb, her outlets to the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

Nine Power Treaty: Naval limitation affecting the Pacific may depend on Japan's giving of effective pledges to respect treaties guaranteeing American and other rights. Renewed Japanese activities in North China, following seizure of Manchuria, have brought warnings from Britain and the United States.

Philippines: Japanese policy toward the new Philippine Commonwealth and toward a free Philippines 10 years hence, affects United States policy on Pacific naval restrictions. Here, as in China, Japanese "Manifest Destiny" or imperialism is a political stumbling block.

Mandated Islands: Is Japan fortifying the Pacific islands given under League mandate but claimed by Japan on the basis of a pre-League understanding with the Allied Powers? Reports and denials leave a confused, suspicious atmosphere.

German Rearmament: Reappearance of the German Navy, destroyed after the World War and not a factor at Washington in 1921-22 or at London in 1930, complicates the European naval problem.

Freedom of Seas: Reversal of the traditional United States policy on trading rights of neutrals with belligerents affects naval discussions by ending "Dollar Diplomacy."

Imperialism: In addition to Japan on the Asiatic mainland, and Italy in Africa, the issue of imperialism arises in connection with Germany's expected drive to recover prewar colonies.

Sino-Russian Threat Irks Japan in North China Area

(Continued from Page 1)

apprehension that America might believe that Japan is oppressing China.

"Our only desire," he declared, "is to try to make Japan and China more friendly. One must live in China for some years in order to realize how much the Chinese suffer under the present regime. For instance, there is a salt factory in Tientsin that turns out salt for 25 cents a picul. When this salt reaches the Chinese peasant in Honan it costs $6 or $7 a picul, because so many taxes and charges are levied on it. The peasant often has to go without salt and use substitutes."

Maj. Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Japanese Military Attaché in Shanghai, who is generally regarded as a very influential figure in army councils on the problems of China, outlined a viewpoint which was essentially similar to that of General Tada. On one point he disagreed slightly with his North China colleague. While General Tada had expressed the belief that the Kuomintang should be abolished, General Isogai believed that it should be fundamentally reformed, declaring that the original Kuomintang had not been unfriendly to Japan.

Russian Influence Seen

"The present regime in Nanking," he continued, "consists of people who came into power with the aid of Russia and who have distorted Kuomintang principles. Since the present Kuomintang is opposed to Japan, there can be no improvement in Sino-Japanese relations unless the Kuomintang changes its policies. The present regime in Nanking is headed by a faction which pursues policies that are not calculated either to benefit the people of China or to promote the peace of East Asia."

General Isogai further expressed vigorous criticism of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, whom he likened to a chameleon. "Under compulsion he may be friendly to Japan, because otherwise he might lose his power. But there is nothing permanent, nothing based on conviction in this friendship."

I asked General Isogai what was the proof that the Nanking Government did not represent the will of the Chinese masses. His reply was as follows:

"There is a mood of sullen dissatisfaction that cannot find open expression because the Kuomintang has organized terrorist secret organizations, which prevent the average Chinese from saying what he thinks. But the recent peasant outbreaks in the semimilitarized zone in North China, indicate what the real mood is in regions where the pressure of the secret organizations has been largely removed."

"Paternalistic Imperialism"

General Isogai expressed the positive conviction that arms from Russia were reaching the Chinese Communist armies, although he admitted that it would be difficult to prove how these shipments took place. He believed that the arms were transmitted with the aid of bandit organizations which are numerous and powerful in the unsettled northwestern frontier provinces of China.

So far as I could judge from talks with Tada, Isogai and a number of other representatives of the Japanese military viewpoint, the typical Japanese officer's view of China is based on a combination of intense nationalism, paternalistic imperialism, sentimental pan-Asianism and apprehension about the present and future designs of the Soviet Union and of international Communism. The strong nationalist feeling which is characteristic of the Japanese naturally reaches its highest pitch in the fighting services.

The Japanese officer in China instinctively contrasts the disorder, filth and extreme poverty which he sees around him with the discipline, cleanliness and relative well-being of his own country, and easily comes to the conclusion that an extension of Japanese control in China is not only in the interests of the Japanese Empire, but also of the Chinese masses themselves.

He is inclined to underestimate the strong economic and psychological obstacles which will always militate against an effective thoroughgoing protectorate of Japan over China. Manchoukuo has already severely taxed Japan's reserves of free capital; and those Chinese intellectuals who are most frank in recognizing their Government's defects and failures are usually most strongly opposed to letting the Japanese solve their problems for them.

Fear of Russian Alliance

The apprehension and suspicion in regard to Russia, Japan's traditional rival on the mainland of Asia, is intensified now that Russia has become identified with Communism, which the average Japanese officer regards as a new and disturbing kind of poison gas. Fear of a Soviet-Chinese understanding, fear that Chaing Kai-shek may reach an agreement with the Chinese Communists and direct them into regions where they will threaten Japanese interests are important factors in influencing Japanese military policy in China today.

The former Japanese War Minister, Gen. Sadao Araki, once remarked that the Japanese are a people of clay, the Chinese a people of sand. There is certainly a pronounced contrast between the inflexible mentality of the Japanese military leaders and the elastic mentality of the Chinese with whom they deal, and this adds to the psychological difficulty of maintaining a smooth course in Sino-Japanese relations.

Faced with overwhelming Japanese military and naval force, the instinct of China is to yield in appearance while trying to nullify the effect of the yielding by indulging in as many evasions and reservations as possible. What the Japanese denounce as "insincerity" seems to the Chinese natural and legitimate self-defense against heavy-handed and overbearing pressure.

The interaction of Japanese "clay" and Chinese "sand" is perhaps the outstanding problem of the Far East today. Whether Japan will be able to cast the Chinese "sand" into any firm molds or whether the "clay" will break in the protracted and difficult task is for the future to decide.

Gambling Ban Forces Mexico to Aid Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Mexico lent her financial aid today to the thousands of men thrown out of work in Tijuana, Lower California, when Agua Caliente and other gambling casinos were closed.

Gen. Gildardo Magana, governor of Lower California, returned to Tijuana with the news that the province had been allotted a federal appropriation of 1,000,000 pesos (about $280,000) to build roads and make other public improvements.

"There will be no resumption of gambling in this district," General Magana said. "The Government is anxious to help those who once earned their living from illegal transactions. By spring we expect to have another appropriation of 1,500,000 pesos for similar improvements."

Arizona Relief Agency Saved Needy $35,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—End of the dole in Arizona has caused the closing of the Douglas Relief Commissary, which in three years, three months and 15 days is said to have enabled clients to purchase $35,000 more in food than if they had been compelled to spend their checks at private stores.

Only food was sold and only relief clients were eligible as customers. Prices averaged about 15 per cent below commercial prices. This low level was not maintained at the sacrifice of quality. For the most part, only standard, advertised brands were sold. The saving was effected by buying in quantities and selling direct to the consumer with no fancy fixtures or displays and handling the goods as little as possible.

Greeting on Grain of Rice Dispatched From India to Premier in Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Upon a grain of rice sent from the Museum Darulfalah, New Delhi, India, is inscribed in black and red ink an unusual tribute to the Premier of New South Wales, Bertram S. B. Stevens. A powerful magnifying glass is necessary to read the inscription: "May Almighty God grant long, happy, and prosperous life to B. S. B. Stevens, Esquire, M. L. A., Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia."

The gift was sent by the staff of the museum. Mr. Stevens's attention was directed, in a covering letter, to "the historical event of a verse of the Holy Koran, inscribed on a split pea, which was then presented to Emperor Akbar the Great. The Emperor was greatly surprised with it, and rewarded the inscribers with lakhs of rupees."

Mr. Stevens was invited to compare the split pea bearing a verse of only 47 Arabic characters with "our wonderful rice, which is evidently a smaller and uneven object for writing, and bears 120 legible English characters, showing Your Honor's esteemed name and address, etc."

Maori Rotarians in New Zealand Seek To Raise Social and Cultural Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—What is described as one of the most important decisions ever made by the Maori people on their own behalf was inaugurated at a largely attended meeting in the Hawke's Bay district, when it was decided to form a Maori Rotary Club as a first step toward establishing groups of Maori committees to foster improvement in the education and health of the race and advance its social and cultural welfare.

One speaker said that educated Maoris received nothing to strive for, and most of them, after trying to find a place in society where they could use their education, drifted back into native life and sank into indifference. "We are faced with conditions that never worried our ancestors. In trying to keep up with modern European civilization we have scrapped many old ideas and customs that gave us so much pride of race. We have seen also the passing of our old communal life." The time has come, he said, to try to combine in the young Maori the best of the Maori and the best of the white man; to enable him to live a self-reliant life

The fact that younger Maoris were growing up in ignorance of their native tongue was deplored at the meeting, and what was said on the point is supported by a prominent Maori writer in Auckland. He criticized strongly the fact that the teaching of Maori was frowned on in native schools. The Maori tongue is the Maori's own language; he thinks more naturally in it, and it is part of his racial heritage.

In this authority's opinion, education lies at the root of the problem that the new Rotary Club proposes to tackle. The Maori is educated on European lines; he passes examinations; but when he had passed them, there is nothing for him to do.

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4	7	x 3	6	2	19	6	9	11	x 4	0	4	19	6
5	8	x 3	4	4	4	0	10	2	x 3	3	4	13	6
5	10	x 3	10	3	13	6	11	10	x 3	2	4	14	6
6	1	x 4	1	4	19	6	12	0	x 3	3	4	10	6
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Boston Day... Strike, Rates, Fog, Gifts...

(Continued from Page 1)

States Shipping Board was called for a hearing here today.

According to the Boston Port Authority, steamship lines have been carrying coffee from Colombia to the port of New York for $12 less a ton than they have charged for Boston shipment. The Boston Port Authority wants to know why. The Shipping Board, represented by A. M. Lansdale, sat here today to see if it could find out.

Testimony of Maurice Storch, representing the Japanese line of Osaka Shosen Kaisha, disclosed that the Nipponese firm had threatened the principal American lines serving the coffee trade with a price war unless they were given a chance to share in the business. This threat, according to Mr. Storch, led to the forming of a pool with the low New York concession a part of the agreement.

Boston officials were expected to present a plea for change in the schedules before the hearings end.

Fog—Regular 'Lunnon' Brand Delays Shipping

Dense fog settled over Boston and the North Atlantic this morning, halting movement of ships in the harbor. Of 25 ships scheduled for arrival this morning only two came through on time. They were the Tuscan and Berkshire of the Merchants and Miners Line.

The United States Weather Bureau said the fog would lift today. Fair weather with temperatures at least 40 degrees above zero were forecast for tonight and tomorrow.

The liner Lady Hawkins, returning from a 30 days' cruise to Bermuda with 51 passengers, was forced to anchor off Graves light for three hours this morning before docking. The steamship Excalibur, returning from the Mediterranean with 43 passengers was still anchored at sea at noon. The New York boat, Acadia, scheduled to dock at 8 a. m., could not berth until 10.

Ships news reporters who arose in order to be on the Government boarding boat at 6:45 this morning were disappointed in finding items. The boarding boat could not find a single ship to draw alongside of and so turned back at Army Base.

Highland light near the tip of Cape Cod reported no visibility as did the Deer Island light.

District Courts—Officials Can't Act in Criminal Cases

An order of far-reaching effect upon Massachusetts judicial procedure was handed down today by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, forbidding District Court officials to act as counsel for criminals.

The order read as follows:

"No justice or special justice or clerk or assistant clerk of any district court in Massachusetts shall be retained or employed for practice as an attorney on the criminal side of any court in the Commonwealth."

Heated controversy has arisen over this practice which has been prevalent especially among the outer courts. The order was signed by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg and the other justices on the supreme court bench.

Cruiser—New Craft Has Upset in Dock Trials

Ill fortune for the third time has damaged the new United States Navy Cruiser Quincy, it was disclosed today. The ship's main driving gears showed signs of damage during a dock trial Saturday, Henry E. D. Gould, manager of the Fore River shipyards announced today.

He did not estimate what repairs would cost, but said they would not be completed before Friday, despite the fact that 30 men were working on them today.

The dock test was made before final coupling up of engine units. When the motors were turned on they functioned perfectly, but when the power was thrown onto the main propelling parts there was a shock which jarred the ship and the power was immediately shut off. It was then discovered that the gears had been damaged.

Cause of the injury was not revealed, and it was not disclosed whether there were evidences of sabotage.

Last Jun 18 a fire of mysterious origin caused $100,000 damage to the vessel and a month later another fire occurred on the bridge. The boat has been under double guard night and day since last summer's fire.

The Quincy is a 10,000-ton cruiser of the latest type. The fire of last summer destroyed some of the newly designed electrical control apparatus. The ship cost $12,000,000 and is scheduled for delivery to the navy on Feb. 3.

Transferred—Lifer Who Reported Jail Break

Although no direct threats have been made against him so far, prison officials at Charlestown aren't taking any chances with William McDonald, the lifer who reported the recent prison break at the jail and aided in capturing the escaping prisoners.

Today Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, ordered McDonald transferred to the Norfolk Prison Colony. A lifer who has been a trusty at Charlestown for some time, he was slugged by the escaping convicts when he attempted to halt them.

McDonald has been at Charlestown for 25 years, to which he was sentenced for the murder of his wife.

Light Bulbs—They're Wanted for Nothing Again

Echoes of the days when the Edison company gave out new electric lamps in exchange for old were heard today as Representatives Thomas E. Barry and Lawrence P. McHugh, both of Boston, filed a bill for the establishment of this practice. Similar legislation failed in the last legislature.

As recently as September, 1934, the Edison company was distributing lamps. Then through a legislative dicker, the company's rates were cut and as compensation it was no longer required to give out lamps. The final figures raised a question in the minds of the rate-paying public as to whether the Edison concern wasn't getting off rather easily.

Harvard—Old Cap. Kidd Gives Police Merry Chase

Harvard indifference vanished last night in Cambridge, leaving behind it a student generation of swashbuckling G-Men. From every room and penthouse in the two square miles of College buildings swarmed students carrying arms. Some bore ancient muskets as old as the college itself. Others trotted along the pavements with modern long-range rifles, shining automatics, finely wrought pistols. A few carried sawed-off shot guns. All ran toward Memorial Hall.

The call-to-arms originated in a modest invitation published in the Crimson, undergraduate daily, requesting any who were interested to report to the weekly practice of the Pistol Club in the basement of Memorial Hall.

Memorial Hall, once a mess hall for Revolutionary soldiers, resembled an all-time Valhalla of pioneers, racketeers, and cow-punchers from the Far West. To press accounts of a decadent Harvard, students replied with bullet and buckshot. For two hours the rafters of the old building resounded with the moil of war. Then students slipped away to their rooms through the cellar doors of Memorial Hall, to evade the squad of police gathered on the steps outside the locked doors.

The police were annoyed. One enthusiast had run through Cambridge on his way to Memorial Hall dressed as Captain Kidd and carrying a brace of pistols in his belt. To the furious blasts of two policemen's whistles he had replied indifferently with half a dozen random shots at the tower of Memorial Hall. The police gave chase. Reaching Memorial Hall with a comfortable lead Captain Kidd locked the doors behind him as he entered, leaving the constabulary of Cambridge frustrated on the steps.

Among those shooting was Boone D. Schaffer, president of the Student Peace Society. He explained to the police that the popularity of the Pistol Club in no way indicated a militaristic student body.

"It's just the boys' way of relaxing a little bit," he said. "They all have sleeping in their indifferent hearts a tiny spark of adventure, and once in a while it flares up."

Gifts—Never Give Cookstove to Two-Year-Olds

To the aid of well meaning but sometimes uninformed bachelor uncles, who are quite likely to give a tricycle to the two-year-old girl or a set of bath toys to her 10-year-old brother, comes the Middlesex County Extension Service.

Here is the schedule of adaptable playthings:

"From babyhood to two years of age, rattles, wooden beads, colored blocks and bath toys are suitable. From two to four, pull toys, dolls, animals and bits of wood for construction, . . . crayons, blunt scissors, kiddie cars, balls and climbing apparatus . . . are desirable. . . .

"From four to six you might add to the above suggestions cooking equipment, wagons, tricycles and tools . . . The six to 10-year-old boy will enjoy a work bench, stamp collections, construction sets, puzzles, table games, skates, sleds, or playground equipment. Girls of this age are interested in sewing equipment, drawing materials, modeling or musical instruments."

But the advice wasn't directed only at bachelor uncles. Parents themselves were given a few tips by Mrs. Ruth D. Morley of the Massachusetts State College, who drew up the list.

Said she:

"If money is limited and you want to make the most of what you have, get educational toys. . . . They should be harmless—no rough edges, sharp corners, stain or paint that chips off or runs when wet. They should be easy to clean and durable. . . . Better have a few good toys than many cheaply made ones. . . ."

Long—Reappointment Is Indicated by Governor

Governor Curley today revealed that another member of his official family who occupied the State House before his advent would be reappointed instead of getting the official ax. He indicated that he would reappoint Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation. He hinted that he would make a more definite announcement tomorrow when he would select a list to be submitted to the Executive Council on Wednesday for confirmation.

Mr. Long, whom the Governor characterized as a "very efficient man who has been doing a good job," was chief secretary to Calvin Coolidge when he was Governor of Massachusetts and by whom he was given his present post. The consensus of State House circles was that the Governor would be casting away one of the foremost authorities on taxation if he should give Mr. Long's post to another appointee.

Speed—Eighty Autos Stopped on Southwest Cut-off

State police announced today that 80 automobiles had been stopped over the week end for excessive speed on the southwest cut-off. This is the three-lane highway which motorists driving to New York and Connecticut points generally use to avoid Worcester. A great number of accidents have resulted because of the fact that the road invites speed but at the same time is so narrow that accidents occur when machines pass each other.

Of the 80 stopped, 36 were given summonses to appear in court and 16 received police warnings. Because of police vigilance there was only one accident reported on the road over the week end.

Bowker—Takes Shot At Curley 'Inconsistency'

Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, the House's well-known Curley baiter, today fired another shot at the Chief Executive's office. He characterized Governor Curley's citizens committee of traffic safety as "again bringing to light his inconsistency."

When Governor Curley eliminated from the budget an appropriation to match insurance company funds with the state's money to carry on the work of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, that agency went out of existence.

Said Representative Bowker: "This committee, supplied by insurance companies and the State, had in its executive secretary, Lloyd A. Blanchard, a recognized safety expert who achieved excellent results. Now an advisory committee is set up to do practically the same work but without the advantage of the accumulated knowledge and experience of the prior organization. Once again the citizen has suffered through lack of foresight and consistency on the part of the Chief Executive."

Insurance—Election Of Commissioner Sought

"I'm in favor of a short ballot." So commented Francis J. De Celles, State Insurance Commissioner, today when he was informed that Representative Owen Gallagher of South Boston had filed a bill with the clerk of the house today calling for the election of the commissioner by the voters instead of his appointment by the Governor.

Representative Gallagher's legislation would give the public a chance to retaliate against an insurance commissioner. But in view of the unpopular activities required of the office, observers questioned today whether any commissioner could remain in office for more than one term.

Quincy—ERA Workers Keep on Without Pay

Quincy's five community centers are not going to be inconvenienced in anyway these busy days before Christmas if the 33 ERA workers there have anything to say about it.

An official order from ERA headquarters last Thursday notified the workers that as of that date they would be without a job, that they would be paid for last week's work, . . . but no more, pending their transference from ERA to WPA pay rolls.

They held a conference among themselves, decided the communities needed them, agreed to keep right on with their work. Today, instructions in dressmaking, sewing, knitting, tap and ballroom dancing were going on as before, and if any housewife in Quincy has any trouble fitting the sleeve to the jacket of baby's new Christmas sweater, she knows where to find the answer.

Welfare—All Done Up And Nobody to Take It

Dedham's welfare department today was still in a daze following a paradoxical case of excessive welfare efficiency with no recipients.

A fire early Thursday morning drove a number of families out of a block of houses. No sooner had the firemen left than in rushed Dedham's excellent welfare workers. Everyone had been saved. Rehabilitation was the order of the day

Water-soaked furniture was taken out of one of the ruined flats and dried. While it was drying a new house was found, the rent paid, supplies bought and the fairly dry-by-then furniture moved in.

Now to notify the fortunate recipients. Then came the blow. They were nowhere to be found. Yes, they had been seen leaving the fire, all well. No, no one had seen where they had gone. As far as Dedham was concerned they might have gone to China.

Whereupon a welfare department which had rushed a good job pondered on the way things work out sometimes, meanwhile organizing further searching parties for the missing family.

Grafton—It Sees Itself in the Movies

Twelve hundred Grafton people today were recounting to less fortunate neighbors the thrilling details of their expedition to Worcester Friday night, when, as guests of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer company, they witnessed at Poli's Theater the première showing of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" which was filmed in North Grafton.

Once again they marveled at the portions of the picture shot in Theater the premiere showing of Hollywood on sets which duplicated North Grafton's main street so accurately that they were often unable to tell which was the true and which the false location. Great was the laughter, when they recognized townspeople who had had important bits in the picture.

After the showing a public celebration was held in the theater during which these "bit" players were introduced to the audience. The Grafton Legion drum corps rendered several selections. During the course of the showing the front of the theater was illuminated as in a "Hollywood première." Speeches were made by Governor Curley and other notables who came to attend the showing.

Dispersed—Job Hunters Who Haunt Governor's Office

It was strangely quiet around the Governor's office in the State House today. Usually 25 or so men start grouping around the entrance of the Governor's office about 9:30 in the morning. They are on hand to bow and greet "His Excellency" when he arrives.

The ceremony serves double purpose. It permits giving vent to a penchant in some for hero worship, and an opportunity to get in a word for a job on the part of others.

When the practice first started, the Governor didn't mind so much. But recently he admitted that the pressure from job seekers was so great that it influenced him to seek a place in the United States Senate where he might secure surcease from job hunters.

The Governor has disclosed that it is necessary for him to leave his house an hour earlier these mornings because of the small group of job hunters who throng around his car at his Jamaicaway home in the morning, and block his egress. Then when he gets to his office he meets the same problem.

Today, however, things were different. State House guards firmly sent lofterers on their way. Explained Fred Kimball, superintendent of the State House: "The Governor ordered it. He got tired of being bothered."

Salvation Army—It's $59,255 Short of Goal

Though employees in greater Boston firms have contributed 30 per cent more to the Salvation Army drive for $175,000 this year than last, the Army still lacks $59,255 to meet expenses for the fiscal year ending September, 1936.

So announced today Col. Joseph Atkinson, executive officer of the Army. Colonel Atkinson, thanking for donations so far, added: "The full amount is urgently needed if our activities in the Greater Boston area are to be maintained . . . If our friends who have not contributed . . . will rally to our aid now, the burden that will otherwise fall on 'The Army' will be greatly eased."

Checks may be sent to the Salvation Army either care of Allan Forbes at the State Street Trust Company or directly to headquarters, 8 East Brookline Street.

Oath—Dr. Smith Allays Alarms of Teachers

Some teachers in Massachusetts may have experienced some trepidation after reading reports of the summary action they might expect if they failed to properly sign the new Teachers' Oath. But to Dr. Payson Smith Commissioner of Education, such reports brought only a puzzled smile today.

Pictured as a sort of state ogre who would punish delaying and recalcitrant teachers, Dr. Smith has felt, at least, like a very genial ogre.

"There is no deadline," he said, "every teacher may have a reasonable time to ponder the oath." This statement definitely spiked reports that dismissal of teachers would result if they did not file their oaths by today.

The Commissioner also repeated his belief that the law contains no penalty to be applied against those not signing.

Today Mr. Smith faced an odd situation His refusal to become exercised over the oath law enforcement brought criticism from the Armenian Democratic Club of Massachusetts last night. The Commissioner's term expires this month and his reappointment to the $9000 a year jo which he has held since 1917 is now being debated by Governor Curley. The Armenian Club charged the Commissioner with not being sufficiently strict in enforcing the oath law and asked the Governor not to reappoint him. Thus, it would appear, Mr. Smith is placed in a rather difficult position. That's why the puzzled smile.

G-Men Chief—Boys Club Of Boston to Hear Him

Interpreted today as a significant tribute to the work of the 276 Boys' Clubs scattered about the country, whose original unit in Boston is celebrating its 30th anniversary with a banquet tonight, was the fact that J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation and hero of a million boys, will break his ban against speaking at such gatherings by delivering the principal address.

Generally regarded as the greatest single organization for substituting good citizenship for incipient criminality among boys from crowded city districts, the Boys' Club of America Inc. now numbers 252,000 members at 276 clubs in 141 cities and towns. Signal is the fact that wherever a Boys' Club has been established, criminal delinquency has fallen off.

More than 1700 men and women interested in boys' work will attend the dinner at the Statler. Besides Mr. Hoover, they will hear William E. Hall of New York, presidentof the Boys Club of America and Dr. George E. Vincent, former head of the Rockefeller Foundation. Edwin S. Webster, vice-president of the local Boys' Club, said to be one of the best equipped in the country, will preside.

Coast Guard—Efforts To Raise Sunken Plane Begin

Despite the fog and rain the United States Coast Guard air base at Winter Island, Salem, was today busily occupied in its attempt to raise the Grumman amphibion which yesterday smacked the glassy surface of the waters about a mile offshore at Salem yesterday slightly injuring the two members of the crew. Divers have already examined the sunken plane to ascertain the extent of the damage while the base radio was contacting other government boats in the vicinity who might have the equipment to raise the plane.

Returning from the patrol yesterday the pilot of the Grumman plane, Lieut. Victor E. Tydlacka, his visibility apparently deluded by the fog, misjudged his distance when alighting and slapped down on the surface of the water about a mile offshore from Salem instead of slipping in in normal fashion. Though dazed by the impact both Lieutenant Tydlacka and chief machinist loosened their safety belts and climbed upon the wing of the rapidly sinking plane. Fortunately for them a coast guard picket boat had seen the incident and quickly coming alongside picked them up. They were taken to Salem hospital.

Prior to their crash, the two coast guarders had been warned by radio to allow for a difficult landing by a coast guard plane which had preceded them into Winter Island and which had had trouble in making a smooth landing.

Nearly four months ago Lieutenant Tydlacka, piloting one of the coast guard's twin-engined Douglas amphibions, crashed in rough water near the Pollock Rip lightship. The occasion was the scene of another dramatic rescue similar to yesterday's.

Sacred Cod—All Cleaned Up for Next Legislature

For most Massachusetts housewives spring is the season of housecleaning; but for the State House itself the few weeks just before Christmas witnesses the accelerated activity. Reason: The Legislature convenes Jan. 2.

In the richly paneled House of Representatives today a State House janitor clambered up a high stepladder, gave the noted Sacred Cod its annual dusting. Vacuum cleaners growled or whined in the white Senate oval, and painters brushed new paint on hearing room walls.

Lamp shades throughout the building were being taken down today for cleaning and refurbishing before the solons answer their first roll call of 1936.

Reversed—Blind Woman Teaches Seeing Student

While 175 young singers at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Watertown were busy preparing for their annual Christmas concerts, Edith De Dominicis, blind secretary of the Red Cross Braille Department, began teaching Florence Colby, whose sight is normal, the intricacies of the Braille musical notation system today. Miss Colby will in turn begin teaching blind boys and girls.

This is the first time that any such instruction has been undertaken by the Red Cross and one of the infrequent occasions on which a blind person has taught one whose sight is normal.

Meanwhile, Perkins announces that its Christmas concerts will be held on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 15, and on Friday evening, Dec. 20. Included on the program are "The Cornish Bells," by Noble; traditional carols from Welsh, Breton and German sources; "And the Glory of the Lord," from Handel's "Messiah," and "Sleep, Holy Babe," by Paul Giuliano, a Perkins student at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Tickets for either concert may be obtained without charge by applying to the Perkins Institute. The choirs will be divided into two sections, and the program, under the direction of John F. Hartwell, includes several antiphonal numbers.

Forests—Plans for Larger State Area Indorsed

Widespread interest in the movement to increase Massachusetts' state forest areas was seen today as it was learned that the recent drive for an initiative petition to effect this enlargement represents the entire State instead of merely the four counties required by law.

A total of 23,207 signatures were filed recently with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, originators of the petition. It represented two months' work by more than 500 volunteer signature seekers under the direction of Harris A. Reynolds, association executive.

To Mr. Reynolds and his association, this meant but one thing—that Massachusetts is firmly convinced of the need for additional public forest acreage. The next question will be to discover how the Legislature feels about it.

Air Mail—Five Closing Times at P. O. Announced

Boston today could boast of a full air-mail schedule instead of the former morning-evening service it once had. The Boston Postal District today scheduled five closing times at the General Post Office so that air-mail letters and parcels can now be assured of swift transit out of the city not more than two hours after they are deposited. New closing times in Boston are now 9:10, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:45 and 7 p. m.

At the same time the Boston Post Office air-mail section expected to close its busiest season this year according to George H. Kiley, supervisor of air mail. By Dec. 31 the air-mail section expects to have handled about 80,000 pounds of air mail outbound from Boston for the five continents of the world. Not since 1929 has the air-mail section done such a large volume. That year 53,939 pounds were carried outbound. In October, 1936, 66,000 pounds had been recorded and if the air-mail volume continues its trend of nine years the 80,000-pound mark is in sight, Mr. Kiley believed.

Mr. Kiley discounted Christmas and New Year as contributing overheavily to December mail volumes. All of December is a holiday season and actual Christmas deliveries are "just a brief four-day rush," he said.

Port—Imports From Italy Show No Reduction

Italy may be feeling the tightening hand of the sanctions but no indication of reducing the exports from that country to the United States has yet come to light. In fact the imports at Boston have been increasing of late. A survey today revealed:

1. Two extra steamers of the American Export Lines recently arrived at Boston from Mediterranean ports in addition to the regular arrivals of that line.

2. Large quantities of foodstuffs shipped to Boston from Italy, including canned tomatoes, cheese, olives and nuts.

3. Freighters of the Italian Line being routed direct to Boston from Italy, rather than by way of New York.

4. Boston office of Export Steamship Corporation adds Joseph S. Desmond, ocean freight expert, to its staff.

5. Italy contributed to the sharp gains in imports at Boston during the past five months, which totaled $10,872,298 in value in excess of the same period a year ago, from all foreign ports.

During October and November, shipments from Italy to Boston included nearly 10,000 cases of cheese, more than 60,000 cases of canned tomatoes, nearly 10,000 cases tomato sauce, and more than 8000 drums, barrels and cases of olive oil.

On the other hand, exports to Italy are being carefully watched by customs officials for shipments not conforming to the neutrality proclamation of the President. Daily telegrams are sent by customs officials to Washington, even when there is nothing shipped out.

The last export report from Boston was the 4927 tons of scrap iron and steel sent out on the British freighter Farnham, for Genoa. Exports to Italy recorded during October and November include 285 bales of cotton waste, 2545 additional tons of scrap iron and steel, 600 bags sugar, 29 bales scrap copper, 19 bales scrap rubber, 19 packages chemicals, 90 drums crude rubber, 57 packages of leather and 78 bales rags.

Malone—To Head Harvard University Press

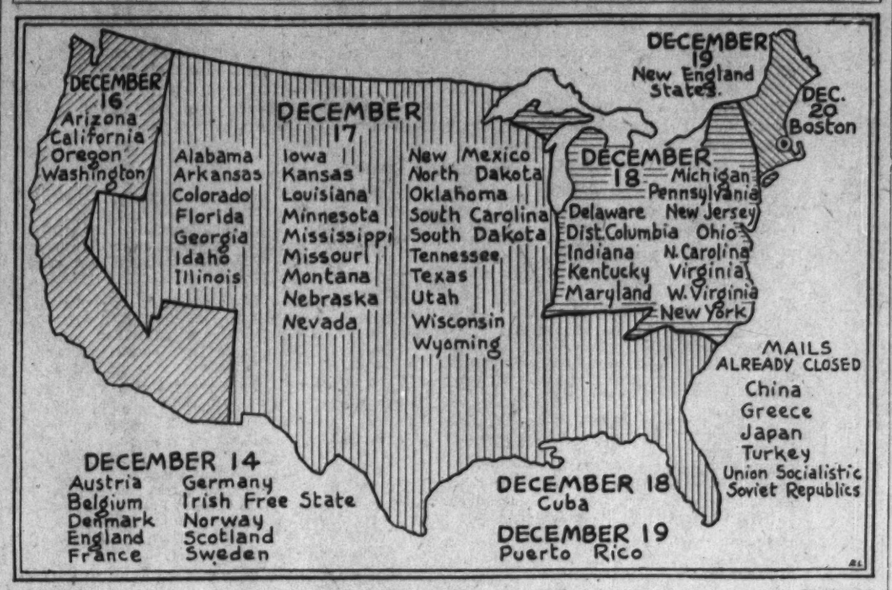
To erudite Harvard University Press has come the announcement that equally erudite Dumas Malone of Washington, D. C., editor-in-chief of the Dictionary of American Biography, has been appointed its new head.

The appointment is effective immediately. But Dr. Malone still has the final three volumes on the Dictionary of Biography to finish, which will keep him busy until next July.

Dr. Malone graduated from Emory College in 1910, studied at Yale, taught history at the New Haven institution while a graduate student. He also spent a summer teaching at the Harvard Summer School. Besides teaching and writing for magazines, Dr. Malone is the author of "The Public Life of Thomas Cooper" and the editor of "Correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and P. S. du Pont de Nemours."

He succeeds the late Harold Murdock, who was director of the Press from 1920 until his passing on in 1934. David T. Pottinger, who has been acting head for the past year, will remain with Dr. Malone as associate director.

Just to Remind You to Mail Early



By a Staff Artist — Postal Map Showing Closing Times for Christmas Mails

The Boston Postal District, in its campaign to secure early mailing of Christmas packages, today warned mailers that the closing times for parcels to be sent to by ordinary surface mails have now closed for China, Japan and the Philippine Islands in Asia and for Greece, Turkey and Russia in Europe. Closing time for mails to the rest of Europe and Far Western United States will begin Dec. 14. The deadline for New England is on Dec. 19 and the Boston Postal District itself on Dec. 20.

Of course there is the air mail. If a young man had a tardy desire to send his best girl a pound of candy for Christmas by air mail to Manilla, which is as far as the transpacific service goes now, he could do it for $24, it was learned today. The candy would leave on the Clipper ship which departs from San Francisco on Dec. 20 and would reach Manilla Dec. 24 in time for delivery by the Philippine Post Office.

Commission Aid Offered to Relink Cut Power Lines

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—An offer of federal aid in rejoining interstate power lines that were sundered in consequence of the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Act, was extended today to three state utility commissions.

The offer—from the Federal Power Commission—to the commissions of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts accompanied advices that the Connecticut Power Company had severed tri-state transmission lines in order to avoid federal control.

An interstate power exchange between Connecticut Power and its New York and Massachusetts connections was discontinued, the company admitted, to keep within state jurisdictions after passage of the law to break up certain holding companies.

Reunion Asked For

The federal commission said this severance of lines was uneconomic and promised losses to stockholders and eventually increased consumer power costs. It offered, therefore, to co-operate with its "investigatory power, or otherwise within its statutory authority" to obtain re-establishment of the interstate connections.

Correspondence released by the commission showed that Samuel Ferguson, Connecticut Power chairman, had written deploring "unavoidable waste" caused by cutting the lines and proposing a commission interpretation permitting reunion.

Just Before the Date

The commission answered, however, that it did not think any business entitled to a "trial marriage"—as Ferguson proposed—with its government.

Severance of the lines took place during the two days prior to the date when the Wheeler-Rayburn Act became effective, the commission said. Connecticut Power had connected with lines of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company in New York and the western Massachusetts companies.

Among the companies parties to the exchange were Hartford Electric Light Company, Connecticut Light and Power Company, Niagara Hudson Company, New England Power Association and Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.

Labor Law Drive Starts for Industry In Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9 — L. Metcalfe Walling, State Director of Labor, announces that he will lead the movement of the Rhode Island unions and the Rhode Island Consumers' League for the enactment of new labor laws at the next session of the General Assembly.

He intends to come out publicly for a maximum 48-hour law for women and minors, and he will also advocate the abolition of work for women between midnight and 6 a. m. He says that he will also recommend the modernization of the state child labor law, to prevent work in industry of children under 16 years.

Compensation and Minimum

Not only will he urge changes in the law governing hours, but he will also insist upon changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act and the setting up of a fair minimum wage.

Another recommendation will be for the regulation of "home work" in certain industries. He mentioned the lace and jewelry industries, declaring that these concerns are sending work into southern Rhode Island to be completed.

In this connection, Mr. Walling said that he will recommend that the same wages be paid to "home workers" and that the homes shall be subject to the same regulations as the factories, and that inspections be made as to the sanitation.

Wage Rate Test of Survival

Mr. Walling said that most of the employers since the collapse of the NRA had maintained hours and wages set up under the codes but stated that there were a few instances of exceptionally low pay. He further noted that the last few months showed an increasing tendency to cut pay, lengthen hours and "take it out on the employee." Textile mills, he said, had kept close to the code provisions.

The fair minimum wage law he will recommend, he said, is to guarantee the employee a living wage. This, he explained, was based on the idea that an industry unable to pay a living wage is not entitled to exist as an industry.

'Temporary Home' Offers Cheery Haven For Women and Children in Distress

For more than 60 years lost or deserted children and homeless women have been welcomed, given a good meal and a comfortable bed at the City Temporary Home, on Chardon Street. But only recently, it is reported at the home, has anyone thought of painting the girls' domitories a light color, and the night nursery blue and white.

It is Mrs. Agnes E. Styles, the present superintendent, who has gone about with a can of paint, covering over the old gloomy, battleship gray walls with cheerful ivory and cream tones and making dainty curtains for the windows. She sees that the penniless, weary ones who wander into Number 41, when they have absolutely nowhere else to go, receive not only all they can eat, a hot bath and a night's lodging, but also a toothbrush and some of the homemade, salt tooth powder which she prepares for them.

Every night brings its tale of want and woe. The Temporary Home for Women and Children now under the direction of John C. L. Dowling of the City Department of Public Welfare, offers the first taste of home comfort in many a month to some of the individuals it serves.

Older women, who have used up their small savings and finally been evicted from the unheated, unfurnished room they can no longer pay for; desperate mothers with families, deserted or at the end of their resources; girls in trouble, and babies abandoned by their parents, are welcomed and sheltered for the night.

If a place in a state or city institution, or work is not found immediately, these persons may remain there for a week. Doors are locked on the outside, so that no one from the street may enter unannounced, but all doors are unlocked on the inside, so that no one is detained against her will, but is free to walk out whenever she pleases.

No money is exchanged. The women who wish to may help with the housework, in payment for their board and lodging. The nursery, recently decorated with scenes from "Alice in Wonderland," contains a large rocking horse, toys and small chairs for the little ones. Mrs. Styles, in fine weather, occasionally takes a group of the children off to the Public Garden swan boats or the Common. She sees that they are kept clean and fed the proper sort of food while they are at the Home.

Three times a day the long, white tables in the dining room are set with an abundant supply of nourishing food for the "inmates," and always several places are prepared for unexpected guests from the street, for many hungry ones with no funds drop in there just for a meal, and then disappear.

Dartmouth Sends Clothes To Strikers in Vermont

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 9 (AP)—A committee headed by Dr. Roy B. Chamberlin, Dartmouth College chaplain, announced a truckload of clothing would be taken to the Rutland, Vt., marble strike area tonight for distribution among families of needy strikers.

Dartmouth College students, members of the faculty and Hanover citizens contributed clothing.

Bad Weather Interferes With Maine Cities' Voting

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 9 (AP)—Inclement weather augured ill for heavy voting as the electorate in four Maine cities elected officials today.

A sleety rain iced over streets as Westbrook and Hallowell voters turned out to elect mayors on party tickets, while Eastport, under council-manager government, cast votes for councilors. Biddeford held a primary election to choose party candidates for its city election Dec. 16.

Noted South Mountain Music Colony Incorporated Into an Association

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—In order to perpetuate and broaden the activities of the 18-year-old South Mountain music colony here, papers were filed Saturday creating the South Mountain Association, Inc.

Edwin C. Rice of Stockbridge and New York, a trustee of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, was named president of the association.

The colony was founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Each summer in recent years Mrs. Coolidge has brought to the colony outstanding performers of chamber music. Her son, Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, said the new association would carry on her work and may later offer concerts the year around.

Mr. Coolidge said he and his wife would deed to the association the land and buildings at South Mountain, valued at about $70,000.

Besides Mr. Rice, Mrs. Coolidge and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Coolidge, the incorporators were Sir Henry Hudson Kitson of Tyringham, Willem Willeje, cellist and director of the colony and Jay C. Rosenfeld, Pittsfield music critic.

University Men Enroll In Camp Cooking Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—It is not only the girl students at the University of Arizona who are interested in domestic science courses. A new class in camp cooking, for men, was filled to the limit of 25 almost before it was announced by Miss Mabel L. Lynott, professor of home economics. Had facilities been available, she says, there would have been an enrollment of 50. Most of the enrollees are future farmers, engineers or physical education directors.

A few rudimentary lessons are given in the laboratory, after which all class work is in the field. First the students are taught to prepare a breakfast of biscuits, hotcakes and eggs in the reflector oven. Later they learn how to make stews, use the Dutch oven, and so on. Detailed instructions are given in the preparation of fish, birds and other game.

Conference to Develop Aims of Adult Education

The first New England Conference on Adult Education will open its doors at the Copley Plaza Hotel tonight for a symposium on how to direct this modern educational force toward the preservation of democratic ideals.

During the three days of sessions the conference will be addressed by more than 30 authorities on adult education which is now being utilized, it is said, by 20,000,000 persons in the United States. The conference is sponsored by the Adult Education Council of Greater Boston and was made possible by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Dr. Mather to Speak

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Harvard University will call the conference to order at 8 o'clock tonight. The first speaker will be Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the board of trustees of the League for Political Education and director of the Near East Foundation.

The second opening night speaker is Everett Dean Martin, consultant on adult education at New York University. They will tell the several hundred delegates the relationship of adult education to the preservation of American ideals and what it means in terms of individual development.

Other conference speakers will include Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education; Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education; Roger Baldwin, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union; George H. Chase, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and other notable educators.

Pertinent Questions

The broad significance of the conference is implied by the Education Council in the following prepared list of questions to be answered:

What control is exercised over the teaching materials furnished to adults? To what extent and for what reasons are ideas suppressed? Is complete freedom of speech to be desired in adult education?

Is family life really disintegrating after all? And is family life, as our ancestors knew it, desirable today? Where does adult education enter the picture?

Leisure-Time Programs

During the past few years there has been a great increase in the development of leisure-time programs. New England is now conducting a variety of new enterprises. What enterprises are news in adult education?

Making the "movies" something more than a vicarious adventure for slackwits. How can this powerful modern medium of expression be turned into a tool for educators?

Round-Table Discussions

Three round-table discussions will be held tomorrow with Hiller C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library, Springfield, Mass., and past president of the American Library Association, presiding. Mr. Wellman has been for many years a member of the Free Public Library Association of Massachusetts. Miss Dorothy Hewitt, director of the Boston Center for Adult Education, will be chairman of the second round-table meeting. The third session will be conducted by the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford, D. D., Rector of Old South Church. This meeting will feature a discussion by outstanding Boston churchmen of several denominations.

The sessions will be brought to a close at a dinner on Wednesday, the closing address being given by Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education.

Monitor News Is Shot to World's Far Corners

Station WIXAL in Boston by means of its beam antenna system is able to reach areas on the other side of the globe with marked clarity — Services of The Mother Church and educational programs are also sent out.

Shortwaves leaping from a beam antenna system in Boston's Back Bay today send the Monitor news to the far corners of the globe. Thus the Monitor becomes a radio as well as a printed international daily.

This radiocast is definitely a long-distance radio edition of "The Monitor Views the News"—for, except for a small circle about ten miles around Boston, the broadcasts are not heard until a distance of nearly 400 miles is reached. Then they are heard from that point on to as distant lands as India.

At 6 every week-day evening except Saturday, after a half-hour tuning period of music to let distant listeners get their sets adjusted, WIXAL announces that "the next voice you hear will be that of the Monitor's news broadcaster in the tower studio of the Christian Science Publishing House in Boston."

Period of News

Then comes 10 minutes of news similar to that going out over 216 stations in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Hawaii and the Philippines, except that it is selected for a European audience. Next comes three minutes of recorded music, then 10 minutes more of news, another recording, then a final shortnews period to make up the full period of 30 minutes.

The usual shortwave broadcasts of news, sent out by European countries, are distinctly of the bulletin type. The Monitor, as an interpretative newspaper applied the commentative idea to its original American broadcasts and found an enthusiastic welcome. This led to the commentative method being applied to the Monitor's international shortwave new broadcast.

Three Questions

Three questions are invariably asked by people who hear of this broadcast:

1. "Does it go to every corner of the globe?"
2. "Why can't it be heard until a 400-mile distance is reached?"
3. "What do I have to do to my set to get it?"

A discussion of the shortwave method of transmission will answer all three. Short wavelengths might be likened to the highest notes on a piano and the broadcast wavelengths, commonly called medium waves, to the bass end of the piano. The high wires won't produce bass notes, neither will the bass wires produce high notes. So it is with a radio set.

Shortwaves are different from medium waves. They have a faster radio vibration which an ordinary broadcast receiver will not receive. There are adapters which will permit the use of a regular set with shortwaves. These will be discussed in another article. Otherwise a regular shortwave receiver must be used.

Have Peculiarity

That answers question three. Now these shortwaves have a peculiarity which, while seeming a weakness, is actually their virtue. When transmitted they tend to hop directly skyward instead of following along the earth's surface. They hop up only to be reflected down again by an invisible ionized layer in the sky called the Heaviside layer.

The earth between the point where they are transmitted and the point at which they land when reflected back doesn't receive them. That accounts for the "skip distance" of 400 miles brought up in the second question.

A rough parallel might be a fountain which shoots its water up and out. If one stood close to the center he would not get wet. But as he moved toward the edge where the curtain of water fell he would receive the full benefit of the water. Shortwaves act much the same way, except they come down through reflection, not gravity.

Why An Advantage

The question might be raised as to why it is an advantage to have the shortwaves skip about as they do. The answer is that this method of high angle transmission and reflection is the secret of the long distance ability of these waves. If the energy were sent out locally along the surface as in the case of a broadcasting station, it would require power beyond anything ever attempted to reach the distances shortwaves do, that is, with the strength and quality which mark them when conditions are favorable.

Finally with regard to question one as to why shortwaves thus do not reach all parts of the world. In fact, since so much of the earth is covered with water, it would be a waste to cover all the world. If all the energy being sent out could be focused, so as to cover the places where the most people are likely to get the messages, that would be highly desirable. And that is just what is done in the case of WIXAL.

Its transmission is beamed, as may be seen by the accompanying map. This consists in putting up six half-wave antennas in such a position that the great mass of the energy is focused along a line running from Boston to London. This is a pretty broad beam so that it spreads to cover a good area on the sides of this line, the areas shown in the shaded section in the map.

This means greatly improved reception for people in that area. WIXAL's 5000-watt transmitter sends a signal to England and Europe with the beam, as strong as a 25,000-watt transmitter would without the beam. It is much the same idea as putting a reflector behind an automobile headlight bulb.

Designed by Alexander

Credit for the design of the beam used by WIXAL goes to Dr. E. F. W. Alexander, noted radio engineer of the General Electric Company who worked out the system in 1927.

Besides the Monitor news broadcasts, Station WIXAL has transmitted several Sunday morning and evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. The broadcasts have been especially marked by a half hour playing of The Mother Church chimes before the service.

Hundreds of letters have been received by WIXAL from England reporting excellent reception. Letters from Italy have told of signal strength the equivalent of Italian stations. One particularly interesting letter was received from a point up in the mountains north of Calcutta, India, the listener sent in a report giving the exact words transmitted from Boston during a church service transmission.

Nonprofit Station

WIXAL is a non-profit-operated station. It is dedicated to international good will and education. On Tuesday and Thursday evenings it offers educational programs. On Sunday afternoons it offers a Committee on Publication religious period followed by an international discussion program conducted by Louis Rex Miller, editor of the Magazine Section of the Monitor.

The starting and operation of such a station required considerable vision, time and investment by the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation. That its efforts are now seen to be particularly valuable is borne out by the announcement by the Rockefeller Foundation that it would contribute to the station's operation.

Educational Programs

On the air for a number of years, slowly testing and trying out this radical departure from ordinary American radio practice, WIXAL finally arrived last year at a point where experimental educational programs seemed advisable. These were transmitted throughout the winter. They were so successful that a more intensive course was planned for this year with an even more improved technique.

With the inauguration of "The Monitor Views the News" this station, for the first time, was put on a daily operational basis, Saturday excepted, a notable expansion in its activities.

All shortwave stations operate under an "X" license or "experimental" permit. Thus it is necessary for the operators to report to the Government regularly the result of their development work. The best indication of this is mail from distant listeners. With its present full schedule of operation, particularly a daily news period of one-half hour, it is hoped that WIXAL will hear from enough distant points so that it can have a very accurate picture of its new technical efforts in order that they may be expanded and improved. Thus it can carry out to the fullest extent the aims of these wavelengths specifically set aside for international broadcasting at a meeting of the nations held in Geneva.

Map by Staff Artist:
Map Drawn in Unconventional Fashion to Show Just How Beam Antenna System of Station WIXAL Spreads About an Axis Along a Line Drawn Between Boston and London

Boston Events

Tonight

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—"The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," featuring Ronald Colman. 10 a. m., 12:06, 2:12, 4:18, 6:03, 8:03, 10:13.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Mary Astor and Barton MacLane in "Man of Iron." Fenway: 2:11, 4:33, 6:55, 9:17. Paramount: 10:07 a. m., 12:30, 2:53, 5:16, 7:39, 10:02. Also Alice Faye and Bebe Daniels in "Music Is Magic." Fenway: 12:55, 3:17, 5:39, 8:01, 10:23. Paramount: 9, 11:18 a. m., 1:41, 4:04, 6:27, 8:50.

MODERN—"So Red the Rose," with Margaret Sullavan. 9:26 a. m., 12:42, 3:48, 6:54, 10. Also Miriam Hopkins in "Barbary Coast." 11:07 a. m., 2:13, 5:19, 8:28.

UPTOWN — "Three Musketeers." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also "Three Kids and a Queen." 2:10, 5:20, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. "Rendezvous at Midnight." 2, 5, 8.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

BOSTON—Lionel Barrymore in "The Return of Peter Grimm." 10 a. m., 1:04, 4:08, 7:12, 10:16. Also "Sweet Surrender." 11:20 a. m., 2:33, 5:38, 8:41.

UNIVERSITY—"Barbary Coast." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Here's to Romance." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION—"Wings Over Ethiopia." "Mediterranean Song." "Paramount Pictorial." "Popeye Cartoon." and a comedy, "Serves You Right."

FINE ARTS—Parisian operetta "La Crise est Finie" (the depression is over) featuring Albert Prejean. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Thanks a Million," featuring Dick Powell, Ann Dvorak, Fred Allen and others. State: 1, 4, 7, 10. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. "Guard That Girl," with Robert Allen and Florence Rice. State: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m., 12:15, 3:10, 6, 8:55.

TREMONT — Katharine Hepburn and Charles Boyer in "Break of Hearts." 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:50. "She Gets Her Man," with Zasu Pitts. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:45.

METROPOLITAN — Kay Francis in "I Found Stella Parish." 11:10 a. m., 1:58, 4:46, 7:44, 10:32. New edition of Major Bowes's amateurs in person.

EXETER — "She Married Her Boss." 1:50, 4:50, 7:55. Lawrence Tibbett in "Metropolitan." 3:20, 6:20, 9:25.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—National Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor, Miriam Winslow and her dancers. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Song recital by Mildred Jenkins, soprano. Warner Lawson, accompanist. 8:30.

BACK BAY ERA CONCERT—Boston Civic Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Rafaele Martino, conductor. Boston Public Library. 8.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Ski class, Brimmer School Gymnasium, 69 Brimmer Street, 7.

BOYS' CLUB OF BOSTON—Thirtieth anniversary meeting. Dinner, speeches by J. Edgar Hoover, William E. Hall and Dr. George E. Vincent. Hotel Statler, 6:30.

HOTEL STATLER—Meeting of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen. Address by Harry W. Alexander, 6.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Rhode Island Night," political dinner, 6:30. Tomorrow, song recital by Katharine Cunningham Gray, soprano, 2:30.

ZONTA CLUB — International relations meeting. Subject: "Armenia." 7:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round table committee meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

EAST BOSTON ERA DRAMATICS—East Boston Community Theater in "Christmas Destiny." Central Square Social Center, Central Square, 7:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"Ireland," by Dr. Arthur J. Reilly. East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street, East Boston, 7:45.

Tomorrow

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Gallery talk on Eric Gill, 4.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Egyptian Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward, 11.

MASSACHUSETTS CIVIC LEAGUE — Legislative luncheon. Speeches on "The Housing Alphabet in Massachusetts," by Charles A. Birmingham, D. J. Leland, Andrew Peterson and Sidney Strickland. 12:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Music Lovers' Club concert, 10:45. Also first annual conference of the Adult Education Council of Greater Boston, 10.

AMERICAN HOME CONFERENCE—Stoneham Women's Club, Legion Hall, Common Street, Stoneham, 10:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Luncheon and afternoon session. Speeches by Don Herold, John Caples and Raymond Bill, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

New Deal Practically Friendless At Wesleyan University Parley

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Wesleyan University's twelfth annual parley, held this year on the topic "Labor Relations," ended Saturday with many an indictment of present-day conditions, affecting the working man, written into the records.

The WPA was attacked at the parley's final session by David Lasser, national chairman of the Workers' Alliance of America. He charged WPA workers were "being starved" and expect "to be thrown over to insure the re-election of President Roosevelt."

He said workers would continue to fight for a basic budget for unemployment relief of $85 a month for a family of five in urban centers and a minimum WPA wage of $85 a month computed on trade-union rates for the community.

"We are not afraid to go to jail," Lasser said. "The food in jail is better than that on the relief rolls."

Prof. O. G. Saxon of the Yale social sciences department, predicted that within 50 years the average hours of employment in this country would be 18 a week.

Scott Nearing, sociologist and author, maintained labor fared better under a socialized state and spoke favorably of working conditions in Russia where he said men own the tools and machines they use and share the profits of their labor.

Drive on Drinking Drivers Launched in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 9 — The rising tide of accidents and fatalities on New Hampshire highways must stop. Such is the ultimatum delivered by Motor Vehicle Commissioner John F. Griffin, following the report of 106 fatalities on highways of the State thus far in 1935.

Declaring that "the motoring public of New Hampshire has nothing to be proud of in the record of carnage on our highways," as a result of reckless driving or driving while under the influence of liquor, Commissioner Griffin pledges all the resources at his command in taking drastic action toward curbing at least one cause responsible for many road mishaps.

Drunken Driving

There are laws to handle the drunken driving situation, asserted Commissioner Griffin, but it is not always so easy to apprehend the person who acknowledges taking "just one drink." It is the latter class, Mr. Griffin said, that is taking too many liberties while operating motor-driven apparatus.

"The individual behind the wheel, and in some cases the pedestrian, are mainly responsible for this frightful condition," he said, "and not until the time comes when every user of the highways assumes personal responsibility for safe and sane action, can we hope to bring about a substantial reduction in automobile accidents."

Suspension of Licenses

"Any is too many," he emphasized in commenting on the number of fatalities in this State, which is fast approaching the peak total of six years ago. "If they want to drink, they can't drive over our highways, and whether it be resident or guest, the least indication that a motor operator has had a drink is sufficient cause hereafter for suspension or revocation of a driving license.

"We propose to make our highways safe for travel. At the rate of 50 or more suspensions and revocations weekly for intoxication or drinking, we believe we have started on the right track."

* * *

Jobless Insurance

It is not unlikely, according to some leaders of industry in this state, that there may be some delay in setting the machinery in motion that will make New Hampshire's "jobless insurance" law operative on Jan. 1, 1936.

Although the statute had been approved by the State Law Department, Governor Bridges' legislative counsel, and the legal fraternity, some glaring inconsistencies have been discovered in the document by Capt. James M. Langley of Concord, editor and publisher of the Evening Monitor.

Inequities Alleged

Calling attention to some of the complications contained in the "compulsory savings against a rainy day" measure passed by the last General Court, Editor Langley points out that "application of the New Hampshire and Federal compensation laws jointly raises some inequities," that, "should be corrected at the earliest opportunity."

The omissions discovered by Mr. Langley were entirely overlooked by legal advisers, yet are so pertinent that legislative leaders are now studying the insurance document with a view to assembling all inconsistencies into concrete form for use whenever the Legislature next meets for consideration of the tax and relief problems in New Hampshire.

Discrimination Charged

When such a law applies to newsboys, some of whom deliver but one copy of an edition, whereas others purchase a number of copies and conduct their own little news business and are exempt, Editor Langley finds sufficient cause for feeling that the present law is discriminatory.

Since a layman has discovered some inequities in a statute that had had the indorsement of the legal fraternity, legislative leaders question whether or not it might be proper for the New Hampshire General Court to again consider the measure as a whole, as an assurance that minor details may not again escape attention before it is carried into full operation.

* * *

Winter Sports

The "map of New Hampshire ski trails" with complete details for winter sport enthusiasts, has been sent out by the State Planning and Development Commission, officially heralding the advent of the winter vacation season. Two color posters have been designed as an aid to those desiring different forms of outdoor amusement and recreation in the State.

The map shows 93 ski trails, as against 50 a year ago, with a total mileage run of 202 miles. Public recreational areas, lodges and shelters are shown on the maps, together with skating, snowshoeing and bobsled facilities; schedules of winter dog sled events and cross-country racing are also included.

Of further interest is the announcement of the location of winter airports which are to be kept open, state highways to be plowed during the winter season, and the ease of access to such areas as may be used for any of the proposed winter carnivals.

The map was prepared under the direction of the State Development Commission with the State Highway and Forestry and Recreation Departments co-operating. More than 20 regional groups of trails are spotted on the map and fully described on the reverse side.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A Shorter Session

Massachusetts legislative eyes are certain to be focused on the session clock during 1936. Mindful of public wrath over the length of the 1935 session, which lasted through Aug. 15, many Representatives and Senators are aiming for a short 1936 session.

Indicative of the short session objective is the number of bills already filed in the House and Senate. They total not more than 100 today. The number, of course, will swell greatly as the mid-January deadline for bill filing approaches. Yet, it appears that the 1936 measures will fall far below the 1935 total of 2500.

The present legislators are eager, on the whole, for re-election. They will make every effort to court public favor. A long session would act in the reverse, for the public has learned to despise the stalling tactics of 1935. The taxpayers are aware that a long session brings the danger of higher taxes, caused by more legislation.

Stalling as an Issue

Stalling tactics could well become a campaign issue in some sectors and prove uncomfortable to various candidates for re-election.

Regarding possible legislation this year, labor will not file near the number of measures it did last session. Therefore, the labor committees should not be tied up as long as they were in 1935, when the labor measures totaled more than 50, the largest number submitted in years.

Nor is it expected that 117 public utility bills will be filed in 1936, as there were in 1935. They will be numerous, but probably will be kept well below 100.

Governor Curley, himself, may help to cut the session short. He was partly responsible for the long 1935 session, forcing reconsideration of much legislation, including the famous, or infamous, according to your liking, billboard bill.

* * *

Preparing for 1936

All the legislators, as well as the Governor, will be eager to clear the legislative decks, to prepare for the 1936 election campaign.

Due to be one of the hardest fought in years, the campaign will be an incentive for swift action. Perhaps the legislators will take fewer days off for the ball games and the horse races.

* * *

State Convention Dates

The pre-primary state conventions undoubtedly will be held in June. At any rate they must be held by June 15. In 1934 the Legislature attempted to complete its work before the conventions started, inasmuch as many of the legislators were delegates. However, the session dragged on to June 30, while the conventions were held on June 9 for the Republicans and June 14 and 15 for the Democrats.

This year there is some indication that a real drive will be staged to end legislative operations before the conventions. If the legislators slip their machinery into high gear they can do it easily. More than once the claim has been made that if the legislators concentrated a little more closely on state business, they could be through their work within three months.

Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, can be relied upon to goad the House into a gait faster than a crawl, inasmuch as he is a Republican gubernatorial aspirant. And undoubtedly Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., candidate for the United States Senate, will seek to hasten labor matters.

* * *

Curley and Coolidge

Political attention at the moment is divided between Governor Curley as a senatorial candidate and the future road to be traveled by Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, upon whose post the Governor is now making designs.

Despite all the arguments favoring Governor Curley's move toward the Senate, many politicians refuse to believe the Governor will take the Washington highway. Right up to the convention wire, they will be listening for a Curley announcement "heeding the public demand that I seek re-election."

As for Senator Coolidge, the question is, "Will he seek re-election or be satisfied with a diplomatic appointment" which will carry honor without the necessity of fighting Curley, one of the most powerful campaigners in Massachusetts politics.

Senator Delays Stand

The Senator, himself, has said that he would not speak about his ambitions until late January. By that time he might have the real inside information regarding the Curley senatorial candidacy. Also by that time, he might possess an undercover promise from the Roosevelt Administration to support him against Curley.

Such a promise is not too far fetched, some politicians believe, inasmuch as Curley has received few favors from Roosevelt and might not meet presidential approval as a Senator. However, it must be remembered that the Governor recently reaffirmed his political allegiance to the President. The next few months are certain to be politically interesting.

Edgar M. Mills

Student Translates Russian Bulletins For Farm Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 9—Translating Russian agricultural bulletins into English is the job of Barbara Shalucha, a University of Vermont junior from Springfield.

It seems that these Russian agricultural bulletins, containing much valuable material of a research nature, had been accumulating for years. They had been dutifully preserved and studiously avoided. Then along came some federal funds and Miss Shalucha. Miss Shalucha was of Russian parentage. The bulletins, the funds and Miss Shalucha were brought together. Now there is no more mystery.

At present Miss Shalucha is translating and cataloguing titles. She estimates that she has done about 200 of them. When she has completed the work, agricultural students at the university doing experimental research projects will be able to consult the catalogue for matter that will assist them, and, if it carries no translation, Miss Shalucha will translate it for them. From the Russian bulletins, she will move on, fortified by dictionary helps, into the German, French and Dutch archives.

Miss Shalucha stated that about 10 European countries were represented by bulletins, as well as India, Palestine, China, Japan and other eastern countries.

Cornell Club Elects Shallna as President

At the annual business meeting of the Cornell Club of New England, held today at the Hotel Essex, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Anthony O. Shallna '16, of Cambridge; vice-president, Francis A. Niccolls '13, of Brookline; treasurer, Thomas Dransfield '10, of Boston; secretary, L. M. Brockway '08, of Newton.

In reviewing activities of the club during the past year, members noted that their past president, George R. Grant, '04, had been elected a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association, and that Richard V. Wakeman, '26, was selected as the only Boston player on the American Squash Rackets Team, now playing in England.

Mexico Expects Protest

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 7 (AP)—Diplomatic circles said last night they expected the Italian Government to protest to Mexico against the taking over by federal authorities of the "Italian College", in Guadalajara because of alleged violation of the religious laws.

Midyear 'Exams' Cause Oil Rise For Burlington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 9—Midnight oil preferred is taking its annual rise these days on the University of Vermont campus as at many another school and college. A renaissance of learning is about to make itself felt. More will soon be known about Spanish, zoölogy, physics, German, children's literature, dairy chemistry, livestock and surveying.

Not longer ago than yesterday, the horizon of college activity was rosy as student groups planned dances, parties and vacation trips. But now on the bulletin board has appeared a small gray cloud of sinister import. It is, as any senior can tell, destined to assume the proportions of a hurricane which will sweep through the ranks of college students leaving only the most hardy unscathed.

For the annual mid-year examination schedule is taking shape. It has reached the bulletin board in its preliminary form. And students are to be seen standing about it in awed groups, looking for the days of their trial which occur sometime during the first two weeks of February. From nine to twelve and from two to five, six days a week, examinations are hopefully placed before students in the large university gymnasium, left for three hours and then removed along with any contributions which may have been made in that time.

Meanwhile, as apprehensive undergraduates await the midyear trials, purveyors of midnight oil are doing a land-office business.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kay Fayre, songs	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"	"Hits & Encores";
5:15	Safety Crusaders	Gang; variety	Baseball school	shopping talks
5:30	"The Singing Lady."	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu 'n' Em	"Dick Tracy" sk.	"Og, son of Fire"
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	'Mr & Mrs. Magoogle'	News; records	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Music; sketch	Political talk	Music; "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; records	Political talk	Voices"; sketch
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Capt. Tim's Stories"	'Once Ezra'; sk.	Romantic Music	V. Verrill; orch.
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Radio School
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Himber's Orch.	Boake Carter, news	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	Male quartet
8:15	Molly"; comedy	sic Hall; variety	his orchestra	Gabriel Heatter
8:30	Paris Musicale; solo-	Nelson Eddy, bari-	"1-Night Stands";	Hugo Mariani's
8:45	ists; orchestra	tone; chorus; orch.	"Pick and Pat."	Cosmopolitans
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Radio Theater:	Southland sketch
9:15	soloists; orchestra	chorus; soloist	Joe E. Brown in	"Horse Sense"
9:30	Network dramatic	Grace Moore; Jos.	"The Show Off,"	Johnson's Orch.
9:45	sketch; music	Pasternack's Orch.	and other players	News Service
10:00	Ray Knight's Cuckoo	Lullaby Lady;	Male chorus; Jack	Wayne King and
10:15	Hour: comedy sketch	quartet; orchestra	Kilty, soloist	his orchestra
10:30	Concert Band and	Nat. Forum: talk,	Dramatized news;	Cesare Sodero Di-
10:45	narrator	Maj. G. L. Berry.	Spotlight Revue	rects: solos; orch.
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny	Forecasts; news	News Service	Jack Denny and
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Snorts: music	Fisher's Orchestra.	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Fisk Jubilee Sing-	Joe Reichman and	Ted Fiorito and
11:45	dance orchestra	ers: Negro choir	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WAAB (WABC), "The Romany Trail"; gypsy music.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ), Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Marine Band concert.
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast from the Mayor's Office"; address.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: "Christmas in Old England."
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra.
3:30 WAAB (WABC), Library of Congress Musicale; Kroll-Britt-Sheridan Trio.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), NBC Concert Hour, Cesare Sodero, conductor; soloists.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas: "Vocabulary Building."
8:00 WNAC (WABC), "Lavender and Old Lace"; Fritzi Scheff; soloists; popular orch.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Lee Sims and Ilomay Bailey.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), "Jumbo," with Jimmy Durante; Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Montreal hockey game, from Boston Garden.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee club.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
10:15 WBZ (WJZ), Dinner of the National Association of American Speech; Dr. Damrosch.
10:15 WMEX (WMCA), New York Rangers-Toronto Maple Leafs hockey game.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ, WBZA Players in "Kabibonoka," Algonquin legend.
10:45 WAAB (WABC), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; concert orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Bennington College Turns Walls Over To Student Muralists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 9—Feeling that the teaching of mural painting is futile unless students are given a chance to have their work seen by the public, Bennington College has offered wall space in conspicuous places about the campus for the use of students of mural painting.

A number of murals are already finished and more are in progress. All are temporary, to make way eventually for the work of future students.

The work is under the direction of Stefan Hirsch, well known American artist, who is himself executing a mural at the Lenox Hill Neighborhood House, in New York City. One of the girls has entered a national government competition for a mural commission in one of the new federal buildings.

Subject matter for the college murals covers a wide field. "The college walls," Mr. Hirsch has said, "are a laboratory for these students. They must learn the collective mind of their public as well as how to put on paint. Mural painting must be taught as a social factor as well as a technical accomplishment. Appropriateness of subject can be learned only by actual contact with a public. It is for these reasons that Bennington College is willing to give temporary wall space to the mural students."

English Teaching Seeks Liberation

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9 (AP)—Dr. Paul B. Diederick of Ohio State University criticized entrance requirements set up by colleges, charging they are "dictated largely by academic prejudice."

He told the New England Association of Teachers of English on Saturday that eventually the public secondary schools are going to "ignore the foolish requirements of the colleges and are going to plan their own progress in terms of what they know about the needs and interests of their own pupils."

Prof. Allardyce Nicoll, chairman of the Yale drama department, made a plea for a "living, contemporary stage of our own" suited to the present day. He asserted that while Shakespeare remains "a glory of literature and drama," the public cannot expect to "feed upon his work continually."

Nantucket Hears Guns Of Deer Hunters Again

NANTUCKET, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—This quiet island once more echoed the discharge of hunters' guns as a ban on deer hunting, fading before the opposition of a probate justice, was lifted.

Judge George M. Poland said he had been informed Game Warden Ernest P. Anyon posted a notice this morning that the ban was lifted. He did not know, however, whether the warden had been instructed to do so by state authorities.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Generally fair weather tonight and early Tuesday, followed by cloudy; not much change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; gentle to moderate easterly winds, shifting to southwest and west.

Maine—Generally fair, preceded by rain or snow in extreme east portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Generally fair, somewhat colder in the south portion tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Generally fair tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming moderate westerly over the north portion, and moderate winds mostly westerly over the south portion; generally fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	38	Minneapolis	28	26
Bermuda	62	58	New Orleans	58	54
Chicago	32	32	New York	46	40
Denver	28	24	Norfolk	58	56
Helena	38	38	Philadelphia	50	44
Jacksonville	60	60	St. Louis	40	40
Kansas City	36	36	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	54	50	Washington	52	50
Miami	70	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 9.
B—Minimum, Dec. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:24 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 10:51 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

National A. A. U. Votes to Compete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States annual convention completely settled the question of its participation in the Olympic Games next year, by turning the entire matter over to the American Olympic Committee.

At the same time it voted for a vigorously worded resolution introduced by Gustavus T. Kirby, which provided that the American Olympic Committee be requested to "exercise vigilance in protecting the Olympic code and the rights of all athletes," and called on the International Olympic Committee to further investigate conditions in Germany.

It also expressly stated that "American participation shall not be construed as endorsement or approval of the principles, practices or policies of the Nazi Government."

But even this resolution was not carried through by the milder faction until after more than two hours of debate and voting, and even then by the slightest of margins. The forces opposing participation fought every inch of the way.

Immediately after the introduction of the Kirby resolution, Charles L. Ornstein, the real leader of the non-participation group, presented an amendment to it, providing as follows:

"That it be the sense of this convention that the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is opposed to participation in the 1936 Olympic Games, if they are held in Germany," and the debate was on.

With both sides vigorously combating the arguments of the others, the debate was finally concluded late yesterday afternoon. Just before the vote, the Ornstein amendment, which had been slightly changed by a suggestion of Alfred J. Lill, former president, providing that the resolution should not affect the certification of Olympic teams by the union. This was abandoned by its sponsors in favor of an amendment by Justice Aaron Steuer of the anti-Nazi forces, that a special commission be sent to Germany forthwith, composed of three members chosen, one by retiring President Jeremiah T. Mahoney, one by Avery Brundage, and one to be chosen by the other living ex-presidents of the A. A. U., to report back on Feb 1 on present athletic conditions in Germany. This was also voted down by a margin of 55.75 to 58.25, or 2½ votes.

In both of these votes, it was the allied members and not the regular delegates which finally tipped the scale in favor of participation.

Outside of the participation question, all was harmony in the convention, with the delegates approving with unanimity the proposals of the executive committee and the various subcommittees. The general tone was of prosperity and increasing revenue and interest in the wide range of sports controlled by the union.

President J. T. Mahoney, in his report Saturday, pointed out that in the year past the union had grown from 31 associations to 34, the newcomers being the Carolina, Oregon and Wisconsin associations. The number of clubs increased from 1219 to 1436.

The financial structure was improved with a cash balance at hand of $40,141.73, a rise of approximately $11,000 over the previous year.

The following championship events were awarded to the locations named with the dates to be determined later:

Track and Field, Indoor, Men—Metropolitan Association (New York City).
Pentathlon—New Jersey Association.
Cross Country (Senior)—New Jersey Association
Cross Country (Junior)—Allegheny Mountain Association.
15,000-Meter Run—Connecticut Association.
20,000-Meter Run—Adirondack Association.
25,000-Meter Run—New England Association.
30,000-Meter Run—South Atlantic Association.
Marathon—District of Columbia Association (Washington).
50,000-Meter Walk—Ohio Association.
15,000-Meter Walk (Senior)—Metropolitan Association.
15,000-Meter Walk (Junior)—Adirondack Association.
30,000-Meter Walk (Senior)—Metropolitan Association.
30,000-Meter Walk (Junior)—Ohio Association.
Gymnastics, Women—Middle Atlantic Association (Philadelphia).
Boxing—Northeastern Ohio Association (Cleveland).
Swimming, Indoor, Men—Central Association (Chicago).
Water Polo—Metropolitan Association.
Long-Distance Swimming—Ohio Association.
Basketball, Men—Rock Mountain Association (Denver).
Four-Wall Handball (Senior)—Southern Pacific Association (Los Angeles).
Four-Wall Handball (Junior)—Northeastern Ohio Association.
Volley Ball—Southern Associaton (Dallas).
Swimming, Outdoor, Women—Metropolitan Association (Manhattan Beach).
Basketball, Women—Missouri Valley Association (Wichita).
Code-Ball on Green—Ozark Association (St. Louis).
Bobsleighing, Senior and Junior—Adirondack Association (Lake Placid)
Bobsleighing, North American Championships—Adirondack Association (Lake Placid).

Avery Brundage of Chicago was elected president in place of Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, and Daniel J. Ferris retained the position of secretary-treasurer. Others chosen were Patrick J. Walsh, New York, first vice-president; Seth Van Patten, Los Angeles, second vice-president; James J. Roach, New Haven, third vice president; Frank B. Castleman, Columbus, Ohio, fourth vice-president.

Houston was selected as the convention city for next year.

Armitage Maintains Superior Standing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Norman C. Armitage of The Fencers Club continued to maintain his superior standing as the outstanding saber fencer for the Olympic team, when the second of the saber tryouts was staged on his home strips yesterday.

His greatest rival, John R. Huffman, New York Athletic Club, carried him to the final touch in the last bout of the finals, but Armitage won the final touch and the bout, 5—4. Huffman was third in the first battle, but Miguel A. de Capriles, who excelled him then, was an absentee yesterday. Dr. Erwin S. Acel of the New York Athletic Club, who did not reach the finals two weeks ago, came close to victory, defeating both of the leaders, and was third.

The balance of the places were close, depending on touches, as W. Thompson Stewart, Salle D'Armes Vince; Nikolas Muray, Fencers Club, and Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers, each won four bouts. But Stewart was touched 29 times, and de Capriles 31, and finished in that order.

The other three finalists were also separated by touches only, with two victories each. James W. Hutchinson, New York Athletic Club, was touched 33 times, Cornel Wilde, Salle D'Armes Vince, 36, and Paul Kirschner, unattached, a student at New York University, failed to make the ranking on account of 38 touches against him.

The Olympic fencing tryouts will shift to foils for the fourth test, which will be held at Yale University Gymnasium next Saturday.

College Basketball Results

Augustana 42, Mankato T. 26.
Brooklyn P. I. 33, Alumni 14.
Brown Alumni 35, Brown 34.
Canisius 25, West Ontario 12.
C. C. N. Y. 29, Brooklyn C. 28.
Clark 48, Babson Inst. 13.
Colgate 46, Hobart 29.
De Paul 45, Chicago 25.
East Stroudsburg 50, Wilson 42.
Fordham 38, Cooper Union 14.
Gustavus Adolphus 33, Sioux Falls 19.
Illinois 35, St. Louis 27.
Illinois S. N. 27, Arkansas St. 25.
Indiana Central 39, Butler 34.
Indiana State 60, Eastern Ill. T. 39.
Indiana T. 60, Illinois T. 39.
L. I. U. 53, Newark 35.
L. I. U. J. V. 19, Paterson C. 18.
Manhattan 46, Alumni 19.
Michigan 37, Michigan N. S. 17.
Minnesota 35, Cornell C. 23.
North Dakota 47, Concordia 35.
Notre Dame 58, James Millikan 30.
Notre Dame 71, St. Joseph (Ind.) 22.
Pennsylvania 41, Lafayette 37.
Pittsburgh 41, W. & J. 35.
Princeton 39, Drexel 25.
Providence 45, Assumption 24.
Rensselaer 30, Albany State 20.
Richmond 50, Apprentice 22.
Rutgers 42, Montclair T. 18.
Seth Low 44, Nassau C. C. 32.
Vermont 42, McGill 18.
Wabash 39, Oakland City 26.
West Chester T. 36, W. Maryland 27.
Western State 32, Hamline 24.
Winona T. 31, Waukon 17.

McEwan Leads Penn State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Dec. 9—Bill McEwan, star center forward on Penn State's undefeated soccer team, was elected captain of next year's eleven at a meeting of the lettermen today. McEwan, whose home is in South Hadley, Mass., has been on the varsity for the past two years. During the 1934 season he established what is believed to be an all-time college record by personally accounting for 20 goals.

Ban Betting of 'Shirts'

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Schoolboy Rowing Association of America has banned the betting of "shirts" by schoolboy crews competing in races—a practice of both school and college oarsmen for years. A resolution prohibiting the practice was introduced at a meeting of the association Saturday night by John Schultz of Princeton, who coaches the Hun school crew. The association also approved the dates of May 29 and 30, 1936, for its annual regatta, to be held at Worcester, Mass.

Keith Elected At Tufts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 9—Roger S. Keith '37 of Whitman has been elected captain of next year's varsity football team at Tufts College. Keith has played a regular halfback position on the Tufts eleven during the past two seasons.

Champions Win Exhibition

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (AP)—The German-Americans, American Soccer League champions, defeated the German-Hungarians of New York, 8 to 3, yesterday in an exhibition game.

College Hockey Results

Princeton 7, M. I. T. 1.
U. S. Olympics 3, Yale 1.

College Polo Results

Cornell 18½, Wilkes-Barre Whips 8.

College Fencing Results

St. John's B. 9, Seth Low 0.

College Rifle Results

Brooklyn Poly 904, C. C. N. Y. 860.

College Squash Racquets Results

Yale 4, Yale Club (N. Y.) 1.

College Soccer Results

Temple 4, Alumni 4.

American Squash Team Bows to English, 5 to 2

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The American squash racquets team touring England dropped a 5-to-2 decision to the combined services team Saturday with A. Willing Patterson, New York, and Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia, scoring the invaders' only victories.

Patterson defeated D. O. Wilson, 5—9, 8—10, 9—2, 10—9, 9—3 while Sullivan turned back Hon. N. A. S. Lytton-Milbanke, 5—9, 10—8, 9—0, 9—6.

Polley, Buffalo, fell before J. W. C. More, 9—5, 10—9, 9—2.

In the British championship play, Richard V. Wakeman of Boston was eliminated by R. D. McKelvie, 9—3, 9—3, 9—4.

Forward Belongs to Amerks

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The New York Americans Hockey Club yesterday announced their right to the service of Tony Hemmerling, Calgary forward, had been fully established. Hemmerling, now with the Americans' team at Montreal, will be sent to the Rochester Cardinals of the International League for further seasoning. The Amerk management announced Hemmerling's suspension by the Northwest League had been lifted and that the Seattle club of that circuit had recognized the New York club's right to Hemmerling's services. Art Gagne, Seattle manager, had charged the Americans with "trickery" in their purchase of Hemmerling who recently was traded to Calgary by Seattle.

Where to Dine

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Good Food
Invitingly Served at
MISS MacKENZIE'S
163 Waterman Street Tel. PL. 7515
Luncheon 1-2 Dinner 6:30-7:30
Sunday Dinner 1:30

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY
"1st Contender for Pulitzer Prize."—N. Y. Sun.
National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'y. PEn. 6-8225
Evgs. 8:40, 50c to $2. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:40, 50c-$2
Mats. Christmas Week: Dec. 25th, 27th and 28th

Elected

Avery Brundage
Again President of the A. A. U.

Fewer Large Score Baseball Games In 1935 Than in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 9—Not as many nor as large scoring bees were recorded in the American League in 1935 as in the preceding baseball season. In 1934, there were 150 instances of a team scoring 10 runs or more in a game or 15 more than in 1935. In 1934, there were five total scores of more than 27 runs. In 1935, the most runs tallied in any game were 27, Washington beating Chicago, 16 to 11. Philadelphia beat Chicago, 19 to 7, New York trounced Philadelphia, 18 to 7, while Washington bombarded St. Louis, 17 to 8. Altogether, there were 22 games in which the total score was 20 runs or more, 13 less than in 1934.

The worst beating of the campaign was absorbed by the Browns on April 29, when they were stampeded by Detroit, 18 to 0. On June 30, the Tigers whipped the Browns, 18 to 1, while on July 3, they beat St. Louis, 16 to 1. The league champions also were on the big end of three other one-sided scores, beating Washington, 18 to 2 and 16 to 6, and Philadelphia, 15 to 1.

There were only four cases of a club scoring 10 runs or more and yet being beaten. Washington trounced Chicago, 16 to 11, Detroit, 12 to 11, and New York, 11 to 10, while New York downed Chicago, 13 to 10.

Detroit had the most big scores of the year with Washington second. New York, however, led in the percentages as the Yankee pitchers had fewer big counts registered against them than did the Tiger boxmen. The Washington moundsmen allowed the opposition to score 10 runs or more 27 times, the same as the St. Louis pitchers. Detroit, by the way, scored freely when tackling the Browns, its score exceeding 10 runs in eight games.

Beekman Pool Wins In Gold Racquet Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent

CEDARHURST, N. Y., Dec. 9—Beekman Pool, former United States champion, won the annual Gold Racquet invitation singles squash racquets tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club, for the permanent trophy presented by Raymond W. Chauncey, over the week end. This is his third victory, as he won in 1931, while still a student at Harvard University, and in 1933.

Neil J. Sullivan, 1934 and 1932 winner, is now with the team touring England, but E. Rotan Sargent, Harvard University captain, runnerup last year, as well as Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard University, and Robert Grant 3d, metropolitan champion, also a former Harvard captain, furnished strong opposition.

Sixteen players were listed, and the first two rounds, played Saturday, resulted in the survival of those four. Yesterday morning, Pool was leading at 15—4, 8—6, over Sargent when the latter was compelled to default; while Glidden defeated Grant at 15—12, 15—12, 7—15, 15—11.

Pool with his greater power and improved condition this season, then disposed of the Harvard University player after a closely fought four-game match, 15—11, 11—15, 15—12, 18—17.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	8	0	2	35	13	16
New Haven	5	1	5	29	32	11
Springfield	5	1	5	25	21	11
Providence	4	1	5	13	23	9
Boston	2*	1	7	16	29	5

Result Dec. 7
Springfield 2, Philadelphia 0.
Results Dec. 8
Providence 1, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 5, New Haven 1.

College Football Results

Bowling Green 13, Centre 7.
College of Pacific 19, S. D. State 7.
Florida 22, South Carolina 0.
Geneva 19, Newberry 0.
Knoxville 13, Xavier (N. D.) 13.
Maryland 22, Western Maryland 7.
Mississippi T. 12, Union 6.
Southern Methodist 24, Texas A. & M. 0.
St. Mary's 18, Oregon 0.
Texas Christian 10, Santa Clara 6.
Texas Tech 7, Oklahoma City 7.
Washington 6, Southern California 2.
Wiley 12, Tuskegee 0.

Adjourned After 40 Moves

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9 (AP)—The twenty-eighth game of the chess championship match between Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam was adjourned last night after 40 moves, slightly in favor of the former. Dr. Alekhine had the black pieces in a Queen's Pawn Opening. He won a pawn in the course of lively play during the middle game. The score to date: Dr. Euwe, 9; Dr. Alekhine, 8; drawn, 10; adjourned, 1.

Coach Selects Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 9—Ralph E. Bishop '36 will captain this year's varsity basketball team at the University of Washington it was announced recently by Coach Hec Edmundson, who made the selection. The appointment of Bishop came after Clyde Wagner '36, who was elected at the close of last season's campaign, withdrew from the university. Bishop is a rangy center.

Canadian Football Result

Winnipeg 15, Hamilton Tigers 10.

New York Meets Lions to Decide Pro Championship

National Professional Football League
Final Standing
Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
New York	9	0	3	180	98	.750
Brooklyn	5	1	6	90	141	.455
Pittsburgh	4	0	8	100	209	.333
Boston	2	1	8	65	123	.200
Philadelphia	2	0	9	80	179	.182

Western Division

Detroit	7	2	3	191	111	.700
Green Bay	8	0	4	181	98	.667
Chicago Bears	6	2	4	192	106	.600
Chicago Card'ls	6	2	4	99	97	.600

Results Dec. 8
Boston 0, Brooklyn 0.
New York 13, Pittsburgh 0.
Green Bay 13, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago Bears 13, Chicago Cardinals 0.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—New York's Giants will defend their national professional football league title against the Detroit Lions next Sunday at Detroit.

The Giants were all set for the championship defending business a week ago, but the Lions, who finished their schedule last week, became certain of a chance at the title only yesterday when the Chicago Bears, in a very unneighborly mood, trounced the Chicago Cardinals, 13 to 0. A Cardinal victory would have given them a tie with the Lions for first place in the western section, and forced a playoff.

Keith Molesworth scored both Bear touchdowns, one in the first period and the other in the last, on slashes through the Cardinal line. The outcome left the Chicago entries tied for fourth place in the West at six victories, four defeats and two ties.

The Giants closed their regular schedule with a 13-to-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates. Harry Newman and Ken Strong kicked a field goal apiece for the Giants and Tod Goodwin caught a pass from Ed Danowski and ran 55 yards for the touchdown.

Clarke Hinkle gave a great individual performance as Green Bay took over second place in the West by defeating Philadelphia, 13 to 6. The former Bucknell star place kicked field goals from the 39 and 37-yard lines, scored the Packer touchdown and added the extra point. Matesic passed to Ed Manske for the Eagle touchdown.

Brooklyn and Boston closed their seasons with a scoreless tie at Brooklyn.

In winning the Eastern title for the third straight year, the Giants defeated Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston twice each, won one and lost one with the Bears, and lost their single engagements with the Cardinals and Green Bay.

Detroit, which finished second in the West last year, conquered Boston twice, Philadelphia once, won and lost with Brooklyn, won one and lost two with Green Bay, beat the Cardinals once and tied them in their other meeting, and battled the Bears to a 20-all draw in their single game.

Young German Team Wins

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The young German team of Gustav Kilian and Heinz Vopel won the six-day bicycle race which ended at Madison Square Garden Saturday night. The winners were tied in distance with two other combinations, but won out on the basis of points scored in the sprints. Jimmy Walthour of New York and Al Crossley of Boston gained second place with 759 points against 1400 for Killian and Vopel. Alfred Letourner of France and Paul Brocardo of Italy were third with 596 points. All three teams covered 2477 miles and seven laps in the 146-hour grind which began at 9 o'clock in the evening on Dec. 1.

First Prize to Cruickshank

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 9 (AP)—Bobby Cruickshank of Richmond, Va., yesterday won first prize money in the $2000 Orlando open golf tournament, defeating Johnny Revolta of Milwaukee, Professional Golfers Association champion, in an 18-hole playoff. A medal score of 71 to Revolta's 73 gave Cruickshank the victory.

Three Court Stars On Sullivan Award List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Tennis received an unusual compliment on Saturday, when three of its outstanding stars reached the final 10 selected by the committee for final consideration for the award of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal, with Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, Helen H. Jacobs, and Wilmer L. Allison. Track, which has usually dominated the lists, also had three, with Percy Beard, Keith Brown and Eulace Peacock the selections. Two swimmers, Jack Medica, and Mrs. Lenore Kight Wingard, and two golfers, W. Lawson Little, and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, were the other selections.

Gustavus T. Kirby, chairman of the committee, announced the selections to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, at its convention on Saturday, and they were promptly ratified.

Some question was made as to the omission of Jesse Owens of Ohio State University from the list, but his recent activities as a page of the Ohio State Legislature, while competing on the Ohio State University team led at his omission, in spite of a strong vote for him in the preliminary round.

The tribunal, which consists of prominent athletic authorities all over the United States, will now vote on the final selection, voting for first, second and third choice.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	7	1	3	20	14	15
Detroit	3	5	2	14	14	11
Rangers	4	2	5	13	17	10
Boston	2	0	7	7	12	4

Canadian Division

Toronto	6	1	3	34	25	13
Montreal	6	0	3	22	15	12
Americans	3	2	5	15	22	8
Canadiens	3	1	6	20	26	7

Results Dec. 7
Detroit 3, Canadiens 2.
Toronto 2, Chicago 1, overtime.
Results Dec. 8
Chicago 1, Boston 0.
Detroit 1, Americans 1, overtime.
Montreal 3, Rangers 2, overtime.

Lift Ban on Pro Players

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Professional football players, barred from coaching the sport in the Western Conference for more than 10 years, were restored to good standing Saturday by the faculty athletic committee. The action will permit Red Grange, Illinois' "galloping ghost" or any other of the many Big Ten stars who turned to the pro game, to accept coaching positions in the Conference. Such men were barred early in the last decade, the rule stating that only those professional players who were out of the commercialized brand of the game before 1923 should be eligible for coaching jobs.

Arana Races Home First

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 9 (AP)—José Arana drove his racing car over 336 kilometers, 400 meters, in 3 h. 39m.4-10s., yesterday to win the national highway automobile race, the feature event of the season in the southern circuit. Enrique Humeres was second, two minutes behind the winner, while Herman Freitas was third and Aramado Baldi fourth.

Fowler Succeeds Bradley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRINNELL, Iowa—William Fowler '37 of Jefferson was recently elected captain of the 1936 Grinnell College varsity football eleven. He succeeds William Bradley '36. Fowler has won two varsity letters on the gridiron, playing a guard and center position.

Amateur Hockey Results

N. Y. Rovers, 4, A. C. Sea Gulls 1.
Manhattan 4, Sands Point 1.
[illegible] Olympics 6, St. Nicholas 4.

Winter Motorboat Race Schedule For Florida Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SMYRNA, Fla., Dec. 9—Seven regattas have been scheduled tentatively on Florida's winter motorboat racing program which will open at Jacksonville, Feb. 8. New Smyrna, Palm Beach, Lakeland, Tampa, St. Petersburg and Miami also have been allotted dates by the Florida Yacht Club Racing Association, which governs the motorboat sport in the state.

The tentative chart calls for races on seven consecutive week ends, running through to March 22 with the grand finale at Miami. The schedule may be expanded before the season gets under way, however, and any additional dates will be submitted to the American Power Boat Association racing commission when it meets at the National Motorboat Show in New York in January.

Russ J. Christy, of the Smyrna Yacht Club, has been re-elected commodore of the Florida association for 1936, and Norman A. Hotard, of New Smyrna, secretary-treasurer. On the board of directors are W. J. von Buren, of the Palm Beach Yacht Club; T. H. Beverly, of the Tampa Yacht Club; Jack Dunn, of Daytona Beach; Wilbur Dickson, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Miami; A. C. Rogers, Jacksonville Junior Chamber of Commerce; Newton McClung, Clearwater Yacht Club; Elmer Johnson, Mt. Dora Yacht Club; Woodall Greene, St. Petersburg Yacht Club; William Selby, Sarasota Yacht Club, and Allen Smith, of the Smyrna Yacht Club.

Jack Dunn, prominent Gold Cup and inboard runabout racer, will work with the regatta chairmen in placing events for the 225 cubic inch hydroplane class on the racing programs for the coming season. Several leading 225 drivers, including Dunn, Jack Rutherford, of Port Washington, N. Y.; S. M. Auerbach, Atlantic City, N. J., and J. T. Milliken, of St. Louis, will compete on the circuit.

Two Great Teams Keep Southwest In Grid Spotlight

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Two Texas teams which are aiming at further gridiron glory in post-season struggles on New Year's Day, Southern Methodist and Texas Christian, kept the Southwest Conference in front as the nation's most potent football group Saturday when they concluded highly successful seasons.

Southern Methodist, which will oppose Stanford in the Pasadena Rose Bowl, hung up its twelfth consecutive victory on a schedule which included major rivals from the Midwest and Pacific Coast as well as from the Southeast, by trimming Texas A. and M., 24 to 0. The Mustangs, watched by Tiny Thornhill, Stanford coach, used substitutes freely, but had little trouble overwhelming the Aggies on a wet field to clinch the Conference title.

The other Texas leader, Texas Christian, which had lost only to the Mustangs, found a stubborn rival in Santa Clara in a "preview" game for the Rose Bowl classic, but won decisively, 10 to 6. The result indicated that the Horned Frogs will be just as tough an opponent for Louisiana State in the Sugar Bowl game as S. M. U. will be for Stanford.

On the West Coast, Washington turned back Southern California, 6 to 2, in a game which saw Byron Haines, Husky halfback, score all the points and thus earned a slightly higher ranking in the Conference standing. Maryland, led by the brilliant Bill Guckeyson, beat Western Maryland, 22 to 7, in a post-season game to win the state title. Florida, full of fight in the last quarter, salvaged something from a poor season by walloping South Carolina, 22 to 0.

Except for the bowl games, all but one of those teams ended their 1935 seasons. Southern California continues a week longer, meeting the Pittsburgh Panthers next Saturday. Two other games of "major" ranking are on this week's schedule, St. Mary's of California playing the University of California at Los Angeles and Utah facing Hawaii at Honolulu.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	7	0	4	23	19	14
Syracuse	5	1	3	32	25	11
Buffalo	4	2	4	20	20	10
Rochester	2	0	7	22	32	4

Western Division

Detroit	6	2	2	32	21	13
Cleveland	6	0	5	26	27	12
Windsor	3	3	6	26	29	9
Pittsburgh	4	0	6	26	34	8

Result Dec. 8
Cleveland 5, Syracuse 4, overtime.
Pittsburgh 1, London 0.
Detroit 2, Buffalo 2, overtime.
Results Dec. 8
Syracuse 6, Detroit 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

Montreal Maroons Invade Boston Garden Tomorrow Night

THOSE big Montreal Maroons, world champions and Stanley Cup holders, are Boston bound today for their first game of the new National Hockey League season on Boston ice. Tomorrow night at the Boston Garden they meet the Bruins, and, according to all reports, Boston and New England hockey fans will have a chance to see the outstanding hockey team of the league in action.

They've met once this year, Maroons winning a 1-to-0 game which the experts agree could have gone either way. Certainly Maroons were going great guns that night against Bruins. President Frank Calder of the N. H. L. said it was a great game. Frank Patrick and Eddie Shore of the Bruins agreed that Maroons have an unusually strong team, and since that game Lester Patrick of the Rangers and Clem Loughlin of the Black Hawks, two clever managers, have agreed that Gorman has in tow another potential Stanley Cup winner.

Bruins, back from their first western trip, with games in Chicago and Detroit, will run into one of their strongest rivals and a great hockey game may result. Bruins have been unfortunate so far as scoring is concerned, and a victory over Maroons would do wonders in restoring confidence in the team's attack.

Cubs Have Two Games This Week—The Boston Cubs play two games in the Canadian-American Hockey League this week, the first at Providence on Thursday and the second at the Boston Garden on Saturday, against the Philadelphia Ramblers. That second game will be one of the outstanding attractions of the early season at the Garden because it brings Boston hockey fans their first opportunity to appraise the Ramblers, considered one of the strongest minor-league teams ever assembled.

The Ramblers are owned by the New York Rangers. Lester Patrick, the New York manager, has spent two years gathering the players from the best amateur teams in Canada. He says five of these Ramblers will be on the Rangers team next season when he really breaks up the team for the first time in the 10 years Rangers have been in the National Hockey League. Other major-league managers feel Rangers would be much stronger right now if some of these Ramblers were given their major-league chances. But Patrick is patient. They must have another year of seasoning, and meanwhile they continue their amazing clip, and threaten to run away with the Can-Am League race, winning eight of the first nine games.

Boston fans will get their chance to see just how good Goalie Bert Gardiner and Defensemen Joe Cooper and Babe Pratt are, and how tremendousiy effective a first line Mac Colville, Neil Colville and Alec Shibicky make. In the meantime, the Cubs will continue to drill and drive and get ready for their first game against the amazing youngsters who make up the Ramblers team.

Intercollegiate Hockey—Starting Tuesday, this week will see a number of college hockey teams in action. Tomorrow, in the Boston Arena, Harvard will play Massachusetts Technology and Harvard freshmen will meet Framingham High School; Friday, the Massachusetts Tech sextet meets Brown at Providence; Berlin Hockey Club meets Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., and Boston College has a tentative date with Northeastern; Saturday, Boston University will be in Princeton, N. J., playing the Tigers and the Quebec Olympic Club meeting Dartmouth at Hanover. Boston College and Northeastern will probably change their date for some other night this week or later as the Boston Commercial Amateur League has four games scheduled for the Arena Friday night.

Skating Frolic—Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester and New York, United States figure skating champion, has accepted an invitation to skate in the Gala Skaters' Frolic Saturday evening at the Boston Arena. Miss Vinson has been working hard in view of the coming Winter Olympic Games, scheduled for Feb. 6 and following days in Germany. Polly Blodgett, national junior champion, and Joan Tozzer, 14-year-old star, and other members of the Boston Skating Club will take part in the Frolic Saturday.

Harvard vs. Purdue in Squash—The first intersectional intercollegiate squash racquets match will take place in New York New Year's Day at the Harvard Club between students representing Harvard University and Purdue University. Harvard will be represented by students living in or near New York. They are Germaine G. Glidden, Richard W. Gilder, James Knox, Edward T. Farley and Richard Dorsen.

Here and There—The Boston Redskins, professional football team in the National League, finished their season yesterday, but not in the cellar position . . . A scoreless game with the Brooklyn Dodgers in Brooklyn put them above the last-place Philadelphia club in the eastern division . . . The Redskin management will, no doubt, be looking for a field-goal kicking star next season as Boston missed a field goal yesterday from the 21-yard line and the team has not scored in that manner this season . . . Boston's professional soccer players journeyed to Springfield yesterday and tied Chicopee Rovers, 2 to 2.

Marblehead High School's football team, which was rated fourteenth in a standing of Bay State teams by the Eastern Massachusetts Interscholastic Sportswriters' Association, went down to New York over the week end and defeated the Big City's champions, Curtis High, 29 to 0 . . . On New Year's Day, Marblehead will be playing a picked schoolboy team in Jacksonville, Fla. . . . The Suburban Hockey League teams will practice in the Boston Garden early this evening.

Massachusetts Technology has formed an Outing Club and club skiers have already started work for the coming season . . . Boston University is holding its second annual football banquet tomorrow night at 6:30 in the Chamber of Commerce Building . . . Harvard Club's Class A squash racquets team opens its season tomorrow, meeting the Union Boat Club Blues . . . Fred Murphy of Belmont has been elected captain of the Massachusetts State College hockey team . . . Over 40,000 persons paid their way into the Boston Garden during the three-day winter sports carnival which closed Saturday night.

A farewell dinner was given to Henry W. (Esky) Clark, Harvard's assistant athletic director, who in January will take over the duties of athletic director at Lafayette College in Easton, Penn. . . . John B. Rendall Jr. of Melrose, captain of the 1935 Tufts football team, was defeated by what was reported a small margin in the recent election which gave the 1936 honor to Roger Keith . . . Over 350 men and women attended the volleyball school at the Boston Y on Saturday.

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Big Glass Disk to Unfold New Wonders of Universe

Just removed from oven where it has been cooling gradually for many months, the 200-inch casting of Pyrex glass is awaiting shipment west where it will face several more months of grinding and polishing to fit it for the telescope for which it was made.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 9—With the outward nonchalance of a lady dropping her mirror into a handbag and snapping shut the catch, technicians of the Corning Glass Works lowered a prospective 200-inch mirror for the work's largest telescope from annealing kiln to testing room yesterday — and snapped a padlock on the door.

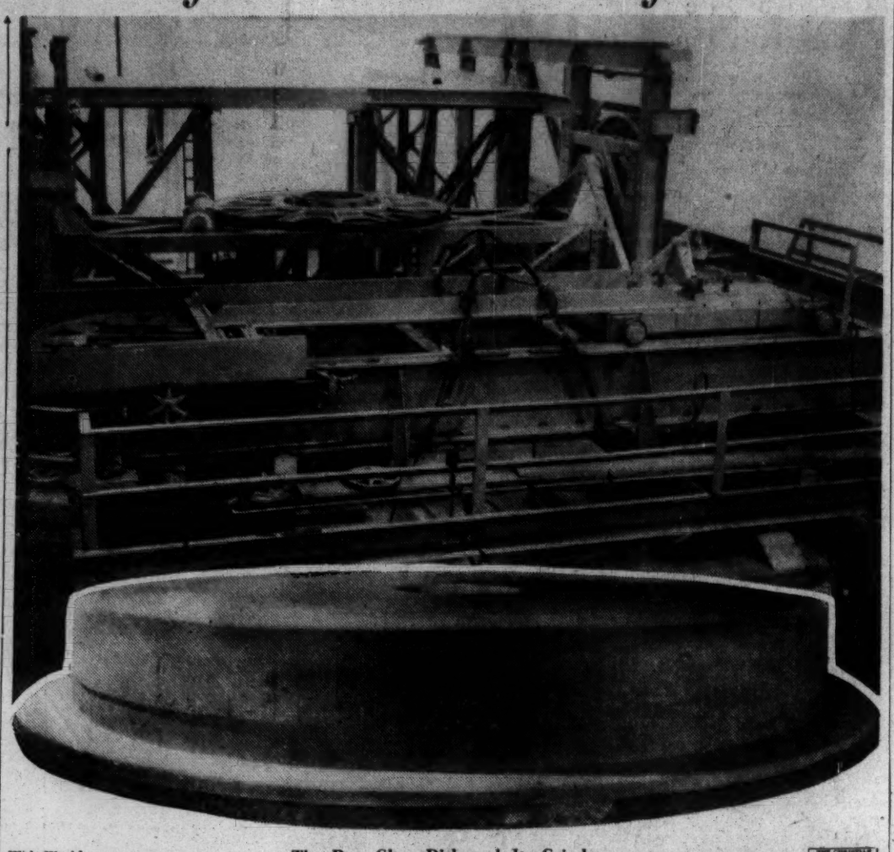
Not that anyone would carry off a $500,000 20-ton disk unnoticed, but with preliminary tests indicating better results for this unusual experiment in glass making than engineers dared hope, they are taking no chances on any last-minute misfortune.

As a 60-ton locomotive hoist operating synchronously four jackscrews, slowly lowered the disk to a transporting carriage, natural scientists and members of the press witnessing the transfer watched the disk come into view as though it were a tremendous pancake—and breakfast long overdue.

Fruit for Titan's Breakfast

Then as workmen removed the outer rim of the mold and scooped out 40 inches of fire-brick from the center, it suddenly became a giant slice of pineapple.

Adjoining the test room, directly in rear of where the disk now lies, is the glass furnace in which it was born 12 months ago—a sticky, molasseslike mixture of sand, soda and borax. One year ago this fiery furnace roared like a dozen express trains. Gas-fed blow torches heated 26 tons of the finest telescope glass ever made to a temperature more than one third that of the sun. Today the furnace still roars, but this time the bubbling Pyrex glass within is for babies' nursing bottles.



Wide World — The Raw Glass Disk and Its Grinder

The Grinding Machine Which Will Polish the Great Mirror Is at the Top. The 200-Inch Mirror in Its Raw State Is at the Bottom

This giant "eye" for a Cyclopean telescope, doubling in one stroke the size of the present world's largest, will some day be installed on Palomar Mountain in California for the astronomy department of the California Institute of Technology.

To See Some Distance

But even Cyclops hadn't a 17-foot "eye" to see with. Astronomers hope when the telescope is finished and the mirror installed, to photograph cosmic systems up to 600,000,000 light years away, or in miles, 3,600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

Preliminary inspection of the disk has been made by Capt. C. S. McDowell on leave of absence from naval duty to act as supervising engineer in charge of building the great telescope, and by Dr. Sinclair Smith, assistant to Dr. John Anderson, of the California Institute of Technology in charge of grinding and polishing operations. Both men represented the institute's observatory council and early in November sent a favorable report to the west coast.

Some Flaws Are Found

During November a series of tests were carried on by Dr. George V. McCauley, glass works official in charge of disk making. Two deep flaws were found on the upper surface of the glass, but after sand blasting them out they were found to be "inconsequential." They were quite deep, however, and had they been on the outer edge instead of near the center, the casting would have been a failure.

Dr. McCauley said that glass works officials had intended keeping their experiments in casting this disk a secret, but someone had to spill the beans and tell the press. Since then we've had about as much privacy and peace as Santa Claus at Christmas time.

Twenty years ago a 200-inch telescope was a vague dream, scarcely feasible enough for star gazers to predict. Today it is rapidly becoming an actuality. Astronomers do not intend to treat this prize as a rival to the 100-inch Hooker "scope of Mt. Wilson, but rather as a supplementary instrument."

Together the two will be used by the world's astrophysicists for work on remote spiral nebulae, searching for further proof that the universe is expanding like a great soap bubble, or for Stebbins' work on stars and faint nebulae with the photo-electric cell.

May Solve Mars Canals

It will be sufficiently effective too, it is hoped, for obtaining finer details of the surface of the moon and planets. Perhaps those canals on Mars which Lowell and Schiaparelli saw, but which the rest of the astronomers discarded as "optical illusions," may again turn up to season modern theories concerning life on the planets.

A first or trial 200-inch disk was cast a year ago last March, but when several cores of the mold broke loose from their moorings and floated to the surface it was thought best to re-cast. Profiting by the lessons learned at that time, Dr. G. V. McCauley and Dr. J. C. Hostetter in charge of disk-making, vastly improved not only their methods of casting and cooling but the quality of the glass as well.

Poured for Seven Hours

Pouring operations on the final disk began at dawn, Dec. 2, 1934. For seven hours three crews of workmen dipped into the seething molten glass with giant ladles appearing like cannibal cauldrons on 20-foot handles. From furnace to mold they carried the glass until at 2 o'clock in the afternoon their work was done.

That night, shortly after midnight, the mold was placed in the annealing oven where it has been cooling one or two degrees daily for the last 10 months.

The mold had a rim suggestive of a circus ring in miniature. Distributed in the base were the electrical heating elements in operation to maintain even cooling during the annealing process. These units forming alternate heights and hollows gave the mold the appearance of a domed city of fairyland during the casting, the tremendous heat of a hundred gas torches making it glow with orange and pink.

Digging Out the Cores

Soon workmen will hoist the disk up on end and begin digging out these brick domes or cores which will leave the back of the mirror ribbed in structure, giving it added strength. There are other advantages too in not having the back solid. Added air space will allow the whole mirror to adapt itself quickly to changes in temperature and there is a decided saving in weight.

Meanwhile, the first disk cast nearly two years ago stands over in one corner, its fate still undecided. Rather large for a watch charm, and not quite good enough to satisfy astronomers, the glass works are open for suggestions on what to do with it. Eventually it may find its way back into the melting pot, but polished up it would make an excellent centerpiece for a ballroom floor, provided substantial underpinnings could be arranged, or it might make an excellent advertising piece to park near the gate of the glass works.

Must Have Special Route

For the next few weeks, exhaustive tests will be made of the disk in Corning. Officials hope that by February at the latest, it can be loaded on a special wellhole flatcar bound for California.

The route is still being worked out. Because of its great size, the shortest track to California cannot be used. Low bridges and narrow tunnels interfere.

During shipment the mirror blank will wear a sweater of felt several inches thick and a tight-fitting overcoat of steel shaped like a great round cheese box.

At the California Institute of Technology an immense grinding machine is being set up to do the work of shaping the disk into a perfect reflector. A smaller grinder, erected in a special optical laboratory, has been busy for the last 10 months grinding down a 120-inch disk which will be used for correcting the large mirror as work progresses.

Not Done for Five Years

The preparations necessary for the proper reception of the 200-inch "guest" are unique. The grinder was too large to enter the laboratory, and it was necessary to take it apart, carry in the pieces, and set them up again inside. The laboratory itself will be air-conditioned and kept at a constant temperature. Approximately 160 feet long by 55 feet wide it is lined all around with three inches of cork. There are no windows. Both light and heat are supplied artificially.

Dr. John Anderson, technical director of the observatory council, allows plenty of time to do the job of grinding and polishing the mirror. "It's not likely to be completed for five years—maybe ten," he says. Many astronomers feel, however, the telescope will be ready by 1939 at the latest.

Face Will Be Rouged

First it is necessary to rough-grind the surface of the disk and then using gradually finer and finer grinding compounds, finish with jeweler's rouge. Toward the end of the polishing process, workmen will find it necessary to do less and less work each day, for there is danger of the friction caused by the polishing making the surface uneven, which would make the mirror useless for astronomy.

Instead of coating the mirror with quicksilver, aluminum will be used. Though less than eight cents' worth is required, the apparatus necessary to do the coating will cost several thousand dollars. The process, developed by Dr. John D. Strong of California TeTchnology, is less than four years old, yet in this comparatively short time nearly all the mirrors of Mt. Wilson, Lick and Yerkes Observatories have been resilvered with aluminum.

Aluminum is much cheaper than quicksilver and has other advantages. Any reflecting surface one-two hundred and fifty thousandths of an inch thick is a delicate one, easily scratched and tarnished.

Will Not Tarnish

Aluminum, while it forms an oxide surface exposed to the atmosphere, actually protects the undersurface and will not "tarnish."

Instead of swashing mirrors with nitrate of silver, Dr. Strong's method involves establishing a vacuum over the surface of the mirror and then heating aluminum to its "boiling point" causing it to vaporize and collect on the cold mirror like drops of moisture on a cold window pane. The vacuum between the "boiling" aluminum and the mirror removes most of the air particles, so that atoms of metallic vapor in their travels to the mirror will not have to collide with too many atoms of air.

Once the mirror is completed, another difficult task will be that of transporting it up Palomar Mountain from the institute. A special road is being constructed for this specific purpose. Several of America's leading astronomers took part in the exercises in September at which a golden spade was produced to break ground for the road. Technology intends building a modern airport adjacent to the observatory to facilitate ease of approach.

Langer Wins Acquittal On Charges of Perjury

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 9 (AP)—A directed verdict acquitting former Gov. William Langer of perjury charges Dec. 6 cleared away some of the legal difficulties which have beset him since he lost his office 18 months ago.

The verdict, which also cleared three others of perjury charges, was returned in a case growing out of Langer's trial in June, 1934, on charges of conspiracy. He was convicted then, granted a new trial and retried, with three others last month. The jury disagreed. He was removed from office after his conviction. A third trial of the conspiracy charges, growing out of alleged misuse of federal funds, is scheduled to open next Tuesday.

Kiwi a Champion Layer

The kiwi, a flightless bird of New Zealand, lays the largest egg, relative to the size of the bird, laid by any living species.

Pie for Astronomical Feast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Corning, N. Y., Dec. 9

THE largest piece of glass in the world today rests on a steel carriage in the testing laboratory of the Corning Glass Works—a giant borosilicate disk 201 inches in diameter with a hole in the center making it appear like pie for a giant's desert. Actually it will someday be the mirror of the world's largest telescope.

Milestones in Its Past History

1917—With completion of Mt. Wilson's 100-inch telescope, Dr. George E. Hale predicts 200-inch or 300-inch scope for next generation.

1918-1928—Astronomers from all over world campaign for funds to make 200-inch telescope an actuality.

Oct., 1928—Funds promised California Institute of Technology by International Education Board for 200-inch 'scope and laboratory, engineers lay plans, estimate cost $6,000,000.

Jan., 1929—Worldwide search opens for experienced telescope builders and optical experts able to construct 200-inch disc.

Aug., 1929—Volcan Mountain picked for California Observatory site.

1929-1932—Dr. Elihu Thomson experiments with fused quartz for mirror at Lynn General Electric plant—found impracticable for such tremendous size.

Oct., 1929—Preliminary design and model of telescope completed. New estimate of cost for entire equipment, $12,000,000

March, 1934—Trial 200-inch disk of borosilicate glass cast at Corning, N. Y. Minor accidents feared to limit its excellence.

Sept., 1934—Observatory site changed from Volcan Mountain to Palomar Mountain.

Oct., 1934—Disk cooled and tested—decision announced to cast another using new glass and improved methods.

Dec., 1934—Second disk cast.

Jan., 1935—California testing and grinding laboratory built.

July, 1935—Flood waters swirl through glass works threatening ruin to still hot glass—dam of sandbags saves it.

Dec., 1935—Disk removed from annealing oven, tested, and pronounced "better than we dared hope for."

Milestones to Come

1936-1937—Construction of Palomar Observatory.

Jan.-Feb., 1936—Preliminary inspection of disk will continue at factory followed by shipment by rail to California.

Then begins the long process of grinding, polishing, and coating with aluminum—with installation finally on Palomar Mountain—perhaps by 1940?

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Victoria: The Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., CKY, 960kc.

England

Cheshire

West Kirby: Tudor Cinema, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Lancashire

Manchester (Fourth Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 1 p. m., Dec. 16.

Yorkshire

Huddersfield: Tudor House, Ramsden Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Leeds (First Church): Victoria Hall, Town Hall, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

United States

Arkansas

Texarkana: Municipal Auditorium, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 16.

California

Coronado: Coronado High School Auditorium, E Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Covina: Covina Theater, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, University and Echo, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Hemet: High School Gymnasium, Devonshire Avenue, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

La Canada: The Community Church, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 16.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 17. Radiocast Station KFAC, 1300 kilocycles.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Los Angeles—Eighteenth Church, Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Los Angeles—Twenty-second Church, Odd Fellows' Hall, One Hundred and Second and Beach Streets, Watts, 3 p. m., Dec. 15

Oakland—Joint lecture, Scottish Rite Auditorium, 1647 Oak Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

San Diego—First Church, Russ High School Auditorium, Twelfth Avenue and Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

San Francisco — Fifth Church, Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 17.

Connecticut

Waterbury — Waterbury Women's Club, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 15.

Florida

Miami—First Church, Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Illinois

Chicago—Sixth Church, Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Chicago—Thirteenth Church, Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Glencoe—Church Edifice, 230 Beach Road, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Riverside—Church Edifice, Longcommon and Addison Roads, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 15.

Winnetka—Church Edifice, Ridge Avenue at Cherry Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Louisiana

Hammond—Annie Eastman High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

New Orleans—Third Church, Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue at Clio Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Church, Current Events Clubhouse, Central Avenue at Everett Street, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Dedham—High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Springfield — Church Edifice, State and Orleans Streets, 8.15 p. m., Dec. 16.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Nevada

Reno: Washoe County Library Building, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

North Carolina

Greensboro: National Theater, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 15. Radiocast Station WBIG, 1440 kilocycles.

Oklahoma

Hobart: Christian Church, Second and Main Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 17.

Wayneka: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Oregon

Portland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1819 N. W. Everett Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Embassy Theater, 28 North Ninth Street, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 15.

Pittsburgh (Third Church): Mount Lebanon Baptist Church, Alabama Avenue, Dormont, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 15.

Tennessee

Memphis (Second Church): Church Edifice, McLean Boulevard and Union Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Texas

Corpus Christi: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 16.

San Benito: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 19.

Sherman: Church Edifice, Crockett and Jones Streets, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Washington

Everett (Society): Masonic Temple, 3 p. m., Dec. 15.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Dec. 15

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 6140, 11,870, 15,210 and 21,540kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 6080kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Post Office Uses U. S. Fraud Orders To Curb Lotteries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Lottery ticket remittances that start for Canada under various camouflages after the tickets have arrived from Canada with elaborate instructions on how to evade postal regulations, are constantly being returned unopened to their senders when the deception is recognized. Such mail is stamped "fraudulent" but no punitive action is taken.

The Canadian lottery agencies seem to be largely localized around Montreal. John Gregory, United States Post Office lawyer, reports that fraud orders have been issued against between 1000 and 1500 agents representing about a dozen lotteries.

Typical Lottery

A typical lottery among those detected is one operating under the name of the Sherbrooke Hotel Dieu Hospital Trust Fund. Tickets for $1 each are sent to prospective purchasers in the United States, carrying a chance to win in a $500,000 charity sweepstake. The current ticket sale is for the Tattersalls Cup race at Sydney, Australia, to be run on Jan. 1.

Fraud orders are issued from time to time by the Post Office Department against individuals and concerns found using the mails for promotion or sale of lottery tickets. To evade detection, the promoters have devised a number of indirect ways for getting their circulars in the hands of prospective customers, and for exchange of tickets and the purchase price.

"Special" postal instructions were included with the Sherbrooke lottery publicity. Recipients of the tickets were warned not to register their correspondence or remittances, "as it will draw the attention of postal authorities." The use of colored paper wrappings inside the envelope is recommended to prevent postal inspectors from seeing what is inside.

United States postal officials take the ground that there is not much else they can do under existing law than to halt lottery mail. No estimates are available on the amount of such mail that slips through.

2461 Held in Brazil Revolt

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 9 (AP)—As a result of the extremist uprising, a total of 2461 soldiers were under arrest Dec. 6. Those detained include 44 officers and 553 noncommissioned officers.

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ENGRAVING, FIRST FLOOR

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

How Tim Earned a Christmas Tree

By **Dorothy Williams**

MR. WEINBERG, the old German shopkeeper, was standing in the doorway of his store late one evening just before Christmas.

He was a comfortable, merry old man; a large white apron covered his portly frame, and his kindly manner and friendly, booming voice, brought many a customer to his delicatessen store in the little English town, where rosy hams, sausages, turkeys, geese, and cold meats of every description, vied with each other in their efforts to draw the attention of the passer-by.

This evening there was a new attraction in the shop window. Standing in the middle of the pale marble slab, above the cold meat counter, was a Christmas tree.

Candles winked from its stiff green branches, colored balls shed emerald and sapphire lights, fairy dolls quivered on golden strings, and over all lay a glittering mantle of frost that brought a reminiscent tear to the eye of Mr. Weinberg, for it recalled his old home in the Black Forest, where at Christmas the snow lay thick upon the ground, and the trees sparkled as if hung with diamonds.

Mr. Weinberg stepped out into the street, and as he did so something soft fell on his face. He looked up at the sky.

A White Christmas

"It comes," he said, "the snow, it comes; now we shall have a beautiful Christmas."

Then he turned and surveyed his window with childlike satisfaction.

"Look, my friend," he said, addressing a boy who was passing. "Look, it has a great heart, my leetle tree; it sheds its light across the street, it will make folks happy, eh?"

Tim O'Grady stopped, and stood for some seconds, his eyes fixed on the tree. Yes—it was beautiful and friendly. Tim was the son of an Irish cobbler and they had nothing in their window like that. They had only a pile of old shoes waiting to be mended, and their shop was small and dim, and hidden in a narrow street where the sun seldom found its way.

"Shure," he replied to Mr. Weinberg's question, "shure it's a foine tree."

As he lingered a vision crept into his mind of his little brothers and sisters. There was not enough money for a tree for them—and Christmas was not quite Christmas without a tree. He gazed fascinated, and the snow that was now falling swiftly made a soft carpet about his feet.

Then it was that the idea came to him. He turned to Mr. Weinberg.

"Sweep yer pavement of an evening for yer, mister?" he said. "It only wants two days to Christmas, and they say the snow's going to settle."

Mr. Weinberg looked down into the eager face. It was difficult to resist the appeal in Tim's Irish eyes. He patted the boy's rough head.

"Time for lads like you to be in bed," he boomed. "My store is open until midnight in Christmas week."

Tim Makes an Offer

"That doesn't matter." Tim spoke quickly. "It's me holidays now, sir, and I'm very strong."

The old German looked thoughtful. The work was not really necessary—ah, but the boy wanted to earn a little money, and it was Christmas time! He nodded.

"Very well," he said, "if the snow holds, come back with your broom tomorrow night."

Happily for Tim the snow continued to fall at intervals until late on Christmas Eve, and he was kept busy sweeping it into great heaps in order that the bustling pedestrians might have easy access to Mr. Weinberg's shop. At last the sound of hurrying footsteps going to and fro died away, voices were hushed, and soon the little town was asleep.

Tim put down his broom and ran to the shop window. The Christmas tree still winked and twinkled bravely. He clasped his hands. Would his plan succeed? He hoped with all his heart that it might.

"Well, my leetle friend!" Mr. Weinberg called from the doorway, "you have worked well, you have helped much."

He held out his hand with two shining silver pieces in the palm, but the boy shook his head.

"What is this?" the old man expostulated. "What is this? Do I not pay you enough?"

"It's not that, sir, indade it is not," Tim cried, "it's—it's—"

"Well?" roared Mr. Weinberg.

"If you please, sir," Tim pleaded, "if you please, sir, it's not the money I'm after, it's the Christmas tree, if you could spare it, sir?"

Mr. Weinberg's eyes opened wide, and his jolly laugh echoed down the street.

"So," he cried, "It is my Christmas tree that you want, eh? Well, and you shall have it. Wait." He hurried into the shop, then put his head suddenly round the door.

"Are there more leetle ones at home?" he asked.

A Generous Giver

"Seven without me. I am the eldest." Tim drew himself up.

The old man nodded, and presently emerged from the shop with the Christmas tree in one hand, and a fine trussed goose in the other. Beaming down upon his young friend he put them into his arms.

"Oh, sir, you are good!" the boy cried.

"Say, 'Daddy Weinberg wishes them all a happy Christmas,'" said the old man.

Tim smiled as he staggered away with his load, and from the shop door Mr. Weinberg watched the lights of his Christmas tree bobbing into the distance.

December Shares Its Secrets

By **Louise C. Hastings**

DECEMBER is a holiday month, and you boys and girls are all, no doubt, thinking more of vacation pleasures than of nature. Perhaps you think that December has no particular nature features to interest you. But you must remember that each month has special surprises, and December does not lag behind the others in nature interests.

Some plants have been associated with Christmas for centuries—holly and mistletoe. About 100 years ago, the poinsettia joined the ranks of Christmas greens. Did you know that the beautiful red collar of the poinsettia, which we all admire, is not the flower? The flowers are the yellow clusters in the center of the red collar.

This last month of the year has other red treasures in her vast outdoor garden, but we must go a-hunting in order to find them. You know, there are different ways of going a-hunting. Some hunt with a gun, but those who love nature do not choose this method. Some hunt with their eyes, or with their eyes and hands, while others hunt with a camera.

It is by hunting with their eyes and hands that boys and girls will be apt to find December's red surprises. This means looking for plants and sometimes pushing aside other plants to find the beauty underneath. Or it may mean lifting logs and boards in order to see the growths they hide. The last three ways of going a-hunting are the kinds we are interested in.

The Familiar Wintergreen

Wintergreen plants have shining green leaves and bright red berries. You will find them both in December. Both leaves and berries have a delightful flavor. Do you know it? Partridges like it so much that they plunge beneath the snow and hunt for the spicy berries. Deer like them, too. So do bears, when they keep awake long enough to hunt for them.

Most children know the flavor of wintergreen candy. You may make wintergreen candies in the coming holidays by using a drop of wintergreen oil, or some wintergreen essence.

Underneath the snow, you may find, in the woods, the red berries of the partridge vine—that is, if the birds have not long since eaten them all. Ground birds, such as partridge, quail, grouse, and pheasants are all fond of these handsome red berries, although they have not any flavor.

Hunting with the eyes this month is good fun. We do not need to look on the ground for all nature's secrets. There are brilliant sky pictures. You see, beauty may be everywhere, and if we look for it we shall find it not only at our feet, but over our heads, and in all sorts of places in between.

Winter skies are very beautiful. Look among the stars in the evening for the Great Dipper. Ask mother, father, or your teacher to show you how to identify it. Draw a picture of it as it looks to you and keep it. You will find this interesting.

Making Star Pictures

Next month, draw a picture of the Great Dipper again—just as it looks then. Keep on doing this each month all winter and spring. Make the drawings all on one large sheet of paper. You will be surprised to see how different the Dipper looks each month.

You may even keep on making drawings of the Dipper every month of the year. Sometimes it will look like the dipper grandfather drank out of when he was a boy living on the old farm. Sometimes you will see it standing on its handle.

Find Orion in the sky, too, with his belt and sword. Notice the red star in his upraised hand. Read all you can find about this star. It is a very interesting star. See if you can get a book about it at the library. Look for the Dog Star. Orion is always followed by the Dog.

Between the sky and the earth look for gray bags hanging on the leafless trees. Some of these bags are orioles' nests, hanging from the tip ends of the graceful elm trees. They are easily seen now, because they are not hidden by the leaves. Other bags are paper wasps' nests. Did you ever see one as you drove along country roads? Did you ever examine one of these wonderful nests? Each paper nest has several layers of cells inside.

Wasps do not live through the winter as honeybees do. Only the queen wasps live, hidden away in old stumps of trees or in holes of old fences. When spring comes each queen starts building up her house and her colony all alone.

How bracing the air is in this twelfth month of the year! How it makes us think of winter sports, now it is time for them to begin.

Look for crows when the snow is not deep in the fields and pastures. They are hunting field mice. Watch for the tree-trunk birds guarding the trees from borers and other insects. See the starlings eating leftover bittersweet berries. Maybe you will see cedar waxwings enjoying feasts of mountain ash berries.

Now does it not seem to you that the month of December has enough Nature interest to make it worth your while to keep your eyes and ears alert when you go out?

An Important Stone

IT WAS a lovely morning, and Mrs. Petronella Pigeon decided that she would visit her favorite corner of the park, by Victoria Gate.

"I must see how the dahlias are enjoying their winter quarters," she said to herself, and flew across the Serpentine until she came to the dahlia bed.

"We are especially glad to see you this morning, Mrs. Petronella," said a beautiful peach-colored dahlia, "for we have been so puzzled over a conversation we overheard this morning between two friends of ours, who bowled their hoops beside our home.

Mrs. Pigeon Obliges

"They were talking about something they called 'longitude and latitude,' and Rosamond Redcoat told Bobbie Bluecoat she had been learning all about 'longitude 0' (she pronounced it 'longitude naught'). Please Mrs. Pigeon can you tell us what it means?"

Mrs. Pigeon blinked her little eyes several times, and preened her wings.

"My dears," she said, "I am afraid I do not know a great deal about it myself, but I heard my two children, Pamela and Peregrine, talking about 'latitude and longitude' only yesterday, and I will ask them more about it tonight.

A week passed before Mrs. Petronella Pigeon returned to the dahlias by Victoria Gate. They smiled and nodded a welcome to her.

"We have been watching for you every day," they said.

A Geography Lesson

"I am sorry, my dears, that I could not come before," she replied, "but I waited until I had some special news to bring, and now I have an exciting adventure to recount!

"Pamela and Peregrine have been learning all about latitude and longitude. It seems they are imaginary lines drawn up and down, and round and round the earth, to help people to measure the distance from one place to another. The lines of longitude go up and down, and the lines of latitude go round and round." (Of course, if you look in your geography book you will find a much better definition than Mrs. Pigeon's, but this was the best that she could remember.)

"And what do you think?" continued Mrs. Pigeon. "On their half holiday the children took me down the River Thames, over many bridges, and past all kinds of big and little ships, to a beautiful park at Greenwich. And there we found a tiny stone tablet on the ground, which at first sight you might think was of no importance at all.

Longitude O

"But the children explained to me that it is most important, because it marks 'Longitude O' from which the people who study the geography of the world start to count all the lines. First I hopped east of Longitude O," she went on, proudly, swelling out her feathers, "and then I hopped west of it. The tablet is so small that Rosamond Redcoat and Bobbie Bluecoat could easily stand with one foot on one side of it and the other foot on the other.

"But always remember," she added, nodding her head emphatically up and down, "that the lines are only imaginary ones. They run down through France and Spain, and a lot of other countries, Pamela and Peregrine told me; in fact we had a most interesting afternoon."

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The Milk Boy

At night we put the bottles out
And in the morning, sun or rain,
On icy sidewalks or thick mud,
We always find them full again.

Sometimes on winter mornings, when
I waken while it's black as night,
I hear the milk boy's wagon come
And see the flashing of his light.

It must be great to clatter 'round
With everybody else asleep,
Clanking the bottles as he likes,
Without a single rule to keep.

When I'm a little older grown,
I'm going to be a milk boy too,
And ride around just everywhere
And do just what I choose to do.

Sometimes I'll milk the cows myself
Right in the middle of the night,
And then, while all the world's in bed,
I'll drive the cart and flash my light.

MARJORIE KNAPP

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor — A Dry Point by A. Hugh Fisher

The Roundabout

"ROUNDABOUT" is another name for the Merry-go-round. The little French girl riding this cheerful-looking horse at the Fair in Quimperle had never before been on the merry-go-round. You can see by her face, just beginning to smile, that it is new fun for her. But her brothers and sisters and all their playmates, having ridden at the Fair in other years, are singing to the music as their wooden mounts whirl them round and round. This is what the children in Brittany, France, sing on the roundabout:

"A Quimper
Petit cheval de fer.

A Quimperle
Petit cheval de blé.

A Foix
Petit cheval de bois."

Quimper, Quimperle and Foix are names of towns. It is like a game, this chanting the name of town or village, and quickly making up a line to rhyme with it. How the grown-ups laugh, too, over some of the lines. At Quimper, the little horse is of iron; at Quimperle, it is made of wheat; at Foix, of wood, and so on through the names of many, many towns.

A Bas-Relief by R. F. Holliday. By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

The Chickadees' Winter Breakfast

Our Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl six years old. I should like to write to a little girl my own age. I go to school and Sunday school and I should like to hear from some one soon. And I like cutting out with scissors and I love cats and they purr when I nurse them.

Muriel D.

London, England

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl eight years old. I should like to know a little friend my own age to write to me and I should like to hear from some one soon.

I like to play with dolls and cats and to cut out paper dolls and their clothes with scissors, and I like going to Sunday school.

With best wishes from

Nellie D.

Janesville, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with girls in Holland, Switzerland, Spain, and Scotland. I am 10 years old. My hobbies are riding a bicycle and dancing.

Louise K.

Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I think it will be great fun to meet and exchange ideas with new and unseen friends through the Mail Bag. The Children's Page is my greatest delight. We all read the Monitor through and through.

I am interested in geography, history, singing, and anything that other little girls my age (10) like.

Eleanor G.

London, England

Dear Editor:

I am a girl of 11 years old. I should like to correspond with a little girl about my own age who lives in New York.

I hope to hear from some one soon.

Mary D.

(Mary is very fond of cats and would enjoy being told the best way of feeding and caring for them. —Ed.)

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I want to write to a little Dutch girl. I am 10 years old. I like to play with dollies. I like to play jump rope. I am in the fourth grade. I like to sew for my dolly.

Patricia H.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I should like a letter from a little girl about nine years old who lives in a small village in Russia. I am 10 years old.

Mary C.

The following boys and girls would like to exchange letters with children in any part of the world:

Neil H. (7), Mt. Lawley, W. Australia. Wishes to hear from other boys, especially in Germany. Interested in swimming and other sports.

Adabelle H. (8), Selma, California. Wishes to hear from other little girls in the United States, or other countries.

Gloria K. (9), Terre Haute, Indiana. Would like to hear from other girls in the United States and foreign countries.

Georgia A. M. (9), St. Louis, Missouri. Wishes to have a correspondent in Switzerland, and to know more of that country.

Irene T. (10), Aberdeen, Scotland. Would like to hear from anybody in any part of the world, and tell them about Scotland.

Sally N. (10), Huntington Park, California. Wishes to hear from girl in Germany.

Barbara D. L. (10), Prestline, California. Would like to correspond with a girl in Norway.

Barbara J. S. (10), Manhattan, California. Would like to hear from a girl in England.

Clara A. O. (10), Riverside, California. Would like to write to a girl in Australia.

Howard G. (10), Alhambra, California. Would like to write to a boy in Ethiopia.

Parker F. (10), Beverly Hills, California. Would like to hear from a boy in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Ethel McS. (10), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Mexico.

Lois W. (10), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Germany.

Jack N. (10), Los Angeles, California. Would like to write to a boy in Japan.

Ellen L. B. (10), Tucson, Arizona. Would like to hear from a girl in her own city.

Eleanor R. (10), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with a girl in Holland.

Patsy B. (10), Longview, Washington. Would like to correspond with a girl in Los Angeles.

Barbara A. Y. (10), San Antonio, Texas. Would like to hear from a girl in England.

Lois M. S. (10), National, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Ireland. Is interested in reading and in customs of other lands.

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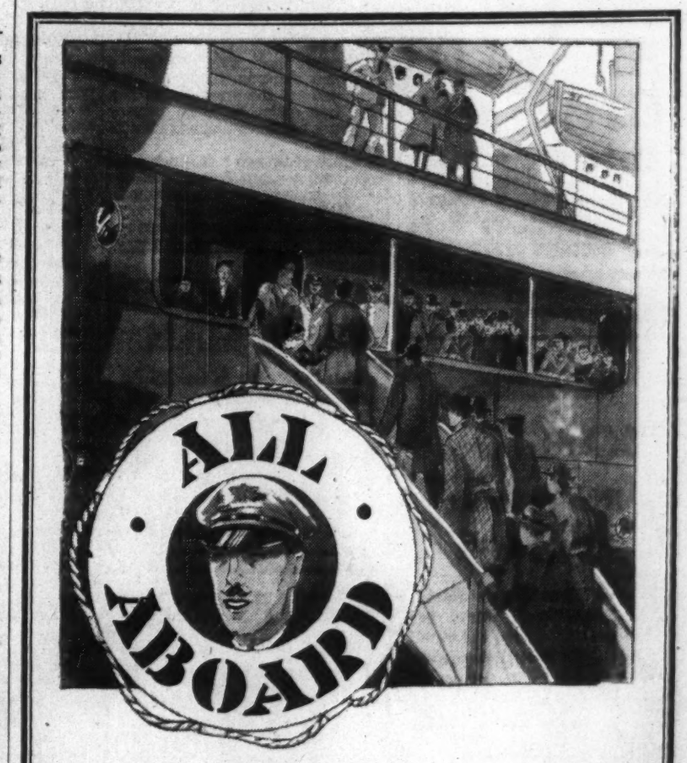

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The Queer Folk of Haworth

NO BRONTE enthusiast would wish to reform Heathcliffe or Joseph or to mitigate in any way the fierce qualities of the characters of "Wuthering Heights." No reader who feels the depth of tragedy in "Jane Eyre" would for a moment soften the hardships at Lowood, where "Jane" was sent to school. Yet those who know the innate gentleness and kindness of the Yorkshire West Riding folk, the tender solicitude for the stranger, expressed by the roughest cottager, will always wonder that the talented sisters did not employ more of the humane characteristics in describing this lovable population of moorland villages.

* * *

ALTHOUGH WE ARE familiar with the walk to Haworth by way of Ogden moor, beginning at Causeway Foot, we usually get lost when we start out from Highroad Well. If there were sign-posts at the crossroads and at the ends of paths, as there are in all parts of the Lake District, it would be simpler, but there are not; and, when you have followed the little map your host or hostess drew for you, as far as the haying field above Norton Towers, and all of Warley lies behind you, Luddenden far below you to the left, Mount Tabor and Illingworth somewhere over the high hills to your right, and a long, steep, winding road in front of you, with apparently nameless byroads wandering off on either side, you are in something of a quandary.

We had climbed past Cloughhead one windy morning last June. Faced with an unexpected fork in the road, we chose the left prong, which proved to be the wrong one, and led us down, down a narrow, paved hill with a row of cottages on one side. It had some rustic name, such as Gap End Lane, I believe. Clearly it ran down through the fields toward Luddenden and not up the hilly highroad we were seeking to Wainstalls and Withens. Each cottage door was wide open, and we could see the blaze of the coal fire in the grate. But the housewives were evidently all off at the village doing their morning shopping, all but one—a red-cheeked, smiling young woman who appeared at a chamber window, shaking a rag rug.

"Good-morning," she called out sociably on seeing us below; and, when we asked if we were going toward Haworth, she vigorously shook her head, till every curling pin protruded from under her cotton cap.

"Just you wait a minute," she replied; and, coming down stairs, flung a little shawl around her shoulders and accompanied us back to the top of the lane, where she pointed out the right path and left us, to return to her rug-shaking and the rest of her fettling.

* * *

IT WAS NOT long before we were lost again, and this time the only human help we could think of rested with two rough-looking truckmen who were laboring to move a heavy motor lorry out of a deep rut. We were timid about interrupting any individuals so grievously distraught as these puffing, panting laborers appeared to be just then. But there was no other source of information.

"Are we going the right way to Mount Tabor?" we inquired, to which we received a genial reply: "Yon's it. Tek that rooad at right and keep straight on oop. Ye can't miss it."

We had gone but a few yards when our guide came running behind us, with a friendly: "Sithee. If thou wants a short-cut, tek that foot-path through t'fields. It'll save thee a bit o' walking."

The next time we needed assistance we approached a tiny old woman, a trim little person who was coaxing a sprinkling of soil into a ridge around a bed of sweet William and mignonette. When she stood up to answer our question, trowel in hand, we found she was less than five feet tall. With her wisps of white hair, neatly skewered into a tight, smooth joining at the back of her head, her roseleaf complexion, her mild, china-blue eyes, her lavender and white checked apron, and heavy clogs about size three, she seemed altogether a figure for a doll's house. Her dwelling was not much more; for, although built of solid, blackened stones, it was scarcely two full stories high, and was only the width of one room. She begged us to wait until she had put her shawl on, so that she could walk a mile up the road and satisfy herself that we were put on the right track, and it took all the diplomacy of which we were capable to part with her without allowing that inconvenience to herself.

* * *

AT A FARMHOUSE near Withens where we stopped for refreshment, we were welcomed in with: "It's long past dinner-time, but I've a bit of 'am I can fry you, and lots of nice fresh eggs, and there's new bread and a two-three buns and a little bit o' jam." The children were shooed out of the parlor. The best aspidistra in its gilt-edged pot was moved from the center of the table, which was then spread with the Sunday cloth. When we fed our ham scraps to the dog, whose mute pleading we could not deny, he was ordered into the kitchen, with a curt, explanatory: "'e knows better. We don't allow 'im to beg."

It was the "childer" this time, who accompanied us half a mile of the way, to see that we kept the high road across the moor. It was the same moor the Brontë children used to wander over, the same wild, mysterious expanse of rolling hills, brown and green in the springtime, purple with heather in autumn. On this crisp, cool, June day, the wind lifted the wiry grass and lashed it about so that it flashed in vivid green and silver waves, like those of a rough sea in the sunlight.

* * *

THERE IS ARTISTIC justification for the exaggerated portraits which Charlotte and Emily Brontë have given us; but, alas! too many who are strangers to the West Riding villages accept the widespread belief in hostility and gruffness, two qualities which are indeed the exception rather than the rule. Certainly, in a region where change comes so slowly, the present generation is not so different from that of which Charlotte's biographer, Mrs. Gaskell, wrote, evidently accepting in toto her subject's fanciful impressions:

> Here and there in the gloom of the distant hollows she (Charlotte Brontë) pointed out a dark grey dwelling—with Scotch firs growing near them often.—& told me such wild tales of the ungovernable families who lived or had lived therein that *Wuthering Heights* even seemed tame comparatively. Such dare-devil people,—men especially,—& women so stony & cruel in some of their feelings & so passionately fond in others. They are a queer people up there.

It was in the village of Haworth itself that a man from whom we bought a book, on seeing how carefully we counted the money in our purse, said anxiously: "Don't leave yourself short," and offered to give us twopence back in case we had not enough change to pay our bus fare home. We have always found them friendly, these "queer people up there."

P. P. S.

By Permission of the National Portrait Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN BRONTË, WITH HER SISTERS CHARLOTTE AND EMILY: *A Canvas Painted in About 1835 by Patrick Branwell Brontë*

First Things First

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE long ago there was a lad whose training for his great life work included service in a carpenter's shop. There he learned, no doubt, to know one kind of wood from another, to handle his tools well, and to build simple things, until he became adept at the trade. Possibly there were tasks which Jesus had to do over, many lessons he had to learn more thoroughly during those years in which he was preparing for his career as the great Teacher who manifested the Christ.

The lad who announced to his mother and Joseph, when they found him in the temple at Jerusalem, that he must be about his "Father's business" undoubtedly did not understand the full wonder of that business until years afterward. Nor would he ever have understood it had he not been willing to learn first things first, simple lessons before more difficult ones, to win small victories before greater ones, all the while firmly believing that the greater victories were possible. Christian Science is teaching mankind the spiritual meaning of the "Father's business"—the business of blessing—in which we should all be engaged. However, in order to be helpful, intelligent doers, we must learn the business from the beginning, so to speak.

No one can hope to learn all of the Science of Truth in a short space of time, since as Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 3), "To understand God is the work of eternity, and demands absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire." Hence the wisdom of her words where she assures us (*ibid.*, p. 429) of the omnipotence of Life, Life which "must be brought to light," and continues, "We must begin, however, with the more simple demonstrations of control, and the sooner we begin the better." Also, she writes (*ibid.*, pp. 253, 254), "The divine demand, 'Be ye therefore perfect,' is scientific, and the human footsteps leading to perfection are indispensable."

This should give us fresh courage to begin patiently and willingly to take these human footsteps in the order of their appearance in our experience, no matter how distasteful some of them may seem. We are helped in our own demonstrations as we become less critical in observing similar efforts of others to take their first steps upward. Although we may not understand or approve of another's word or act, we can at least be sure that we are rejecting the seeming error and not condemning the person. We can school our first, spontaneous thoughts and all our thoughts about everyone, to be charitable and just.

One of the first things in Christian Science is the correcting of these little, impulsive thoughts which seem harmless and inconsequential. They determine the character of our more important judgments and decisions as well as the nature of our experiences, more than we realize. For instance, a person who accepts as true the outward evidence of physical impairment is not guarding against accepting such errors of belief in his own experience. One who accepts as real the reported condition of warring nations and storm-torn or famine-stricken areas, is not helping himself to overcome possible turmoil and lack in his own household. Whatever we accept as true about others, we are virtually accepting as real for ourselves.

Desire for right achievement is always worthy when tempered by the realization that no great thing is accomplished without previously mastering many first things—some of them humble indeed. If the way ahead seems obscure and full of possible pitfalls, perhaps nothing will clear it more quickly than willingness to do the thing at hand. If the thing at hand to be done is no more than washing dishes or mending, we can dispose of the task cheerfully, knowing that the next thing to be done will appear in its turn. If, for the business man, the task at hand is the answering of a troublesome letter, let him put into words what he would like to have written to him under similar circumstances, and then turn to the next thing in line. Countless small tasks, faithfully done, develop the ability to accomplish the greater deeds at which the world wonders, little dreaming of the preparation required.

In looking forward to a life of usefulness the first thing to learn is to use well the hour at hand. Do we know what the next hour will bring forth? No, we do not. But as our thoughts are governed by God, our hours will be filled with what is right for all. With this exalted understanding of good in all our hours, we grow inevitably to experience abundance of good continuously.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

Met het Kleine Beginnen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

LANG, lang geleden leefde er een jongeling, wiens voorbereiding voor zijn groot levenswerk de arbeid in een timmermanswerkplaats omvatte. Daar heeft hij ongetwijfeld geleerd de eene houtsoort van de andere te onderscheiden, zijn gereedschappen goed te gebruiken, en eenvoudige dingen te maken totdat hij volleerd was in zijn vak. Misschien heeft Jezus soms hetgeen hem opgedragen was moeten overdoen, misschien heeft hij vele lessen grondiger moeten leeren gedurende de jaren, waarin hij zich voorbereidde voor zijn loopbaan als de groote Leermeester, die den Christus tot uiting bracht.

De jongen, die, toen zijn moeder en Jozef hem in de Tempel te Jeruzalem vonden, tot hen zeide dat hij (in „de dingen" zijns Vaders zijn moest, heeft ongetwijfeld eerst jaren later al het wondere van die „dingen" begrepen. Hij zou die ook nooit verstaan hebben, zoo hij niet willig geweest was met het kleine te beginnen,—eenvoudige lessen te leeren, voordat hij aan de moeilijke begon, en kleine overwinningen te behalen voordat de grootere bevochten moesten worden, terwijl hij toch vast geloofde, dat de grootere overwinningen mogelijk waren. Christian Science doet de menschheid beseffen wat het geestelijk inheeft in de „dingen" des Vaders te zijn,—in de dingen die zegenen, —en wij allen behooren in die dingen bezig te zijn. Om echter helpende, verstandige werkers te zijn, dienen wij, om zoo te zeggen, die dingen te leeren vanaf den beginne.

Geen mensch kan verwachten in korte tijd de Wetenschap van Waarheid in haar volheid te leeren begrijpen; immers Mary Baker Eddy heeft gezegd (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, blz. 3): „God te verstaan is eeuwigheidswerk, en vereischt algeheele toewijding van gedachte, energie en verlangen." Van hoeveel wijsheid getuigen dan ook haar woorden, waar zij ons verzekert (*idem* blz. 429) dat Leven,—Leven, dat „moet aan het licht worden gebracht",—almachtig is en dan gaat zij voort: „Wij moeten echter beginnen die macht in eenvoudige gevallen te demonstreeren, en hoe eerder wij beginnen, hoe beter." Ook schrijft zij (*idem* 253, 254): „Het goddelijk bevel ‚Weest dan gijlieden volmaakt' is overeenkomstig de Wetenschap, en de menschelijke voetstappen, die tot volmaaktheid voeren, zijn onontbeerlijk."

Dit moet ons met nieuwe moed bezielen om geduldig en gewillig aan te vangen deze menschelijke voetstappen te nemen in de volgorde, waarin zij zich in onze ervaring voordoen, hoe onaangenaam sommige er van ook schijnen mogen. Wij zullen in onze eigen demonstreering geholpen worden, naarmate wij bij onze medemenschen diezelfde pogingen om de eerste schreden opwaarts te doen, minder critisch gaan beschouwen. Al begrijpen wij mogelijk een woord of een daad van anderen niet, en al keuren wij die niet goed, wij kunnen er toch voor zorgen, dat wij de schijnbare dwaling verwerpen en niet den mensch veroordeelen. Wij kunnen onze eerste en spontane gedachten en al ons denken over anderen scholen, en zoodoende liefdevol en rechtvaardig maken.

Een van de eerste dingen, die men in Christian Science leert, is het verbeteren van zulke nietige, impulsieve gedachten, die onschadelijk en onbelangrijk schijnen. Zij bepalen echter, meer dan wij beseffen, zoowel de aard van onze meer belangrijke oordeelvellingen en beslissingen, als het wezen van onze ondervindingen. Bijvoorbeeld zal iemand, die de uiterlijke schijn van een physiek gebrek als waar aanvaardt, zich niet er tegen beschermen zulke dwalingen in zijn eigen ervaring te aanvaarden. Iemand, die berichten aangaande oorlogvoerende volkeren en door orkanen en hongersnood geteisterde streken als waar aanneemt, zal hierdoor niet geholpen worden om mogelijke oneenigheid en gebrek in zijn gezin te overwinnen. Al hetgeen wij als waar aanvaarden omtrent anderen, aanvaarden wij feitelijk als werkelijk voor onszelf.

Het verlangen om het rechte te bereiken is altijd prijzenswaard, wanneer het in bedwang gehouden wordt door het besef, dat geen groote dingen bereikt worden zonder eerst vele voorafgaande dingen,—somtijds inderdaad zeer eenvoudige,—te leeren. Indien de weg donker en vol voetangels en klemmen schijnt te zijn, zal misschien niets spoediger licht brengen dan de willigheid om dátgene te doen wat voor de hand ligt. Al is datgene wat voor de hand ligt niet anders dan vaten wasschen of kousen stoppen, wij kunnen die taak met opgewektheid vervullen, wetende dat het volgende, dat gedaan moet worden, zich op zijn beurt zal openbaren. Heeft een zakenman in de eerste plaats een moeilijke brief te beantwoorden, laat hij dan datgene onder woorden brengen, wat hij wenschen zou dat in dezelfde omstandigheden aan hem geschreven zou worden, en dan een volgend ding ter hand nemen. Ontelbare kleine werkjes, getrouw verricht, ontwikkelen het vermogen om de grootere daden te volbrengen, die de verbazing opwekken van het menschdom, dat zich niet bewust is van de voorbereiding, welke daartoe noodig was.

Bij ons verlangen naar een nuttig leven is het eerste wat wij te leeren hebben een goed gebruik te maken van de tijd die wij hebben. Kunnen wij weten wat het volgende uur ons brengen zal? Neen, niet waar? In de mate echter waarin onze gedachten bestuurd worden door God, zullen al onze uren gevuld zijn van hetgeen goed is voor alle menschen. Zijn al onze uren gevuld met dit verheven begrip van het goede, dan zullen wij onvermijdelijk groeien om voortdurend en overvloedigijk het goede te ervaren.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Manhattan Fantasy

Now that the laden air,
Sea-saturate,
Rolls in a tidal wave
Over the city,
One sees the great building
As a ship; lost, foundering
On the sharp reefs
Of lesser towers.
The high stone spar
And chromium-pointed mast
Appear to sway
In the engulfing gray.
Here and there a light
To port or starboard
Vaguely pricks the gloom.
And far below,
The churning scurry
Of wet umbrellas
Is a dark and ominous wake,
Streaming back
From a granite prow.

MARION BROWNELL

Winter Beauty in Yosemite

MOST delightful it is to stand in the middle of Yosemite on still clear mornings after snow-storms and watch the throng of avalanches as they come down, rejoicing, to their places, whispering, thrilling like birds, or booming and roaring like thunder. The noble yellow pines stand hushed and motionless as if under a spell until the morning sunshine begins to sift through their laden spires; then the dense masses on the ends of the leafy branches begin to shift and fall, those from the upper branches striking the lower ones in succession, enveloping each tree in a hollow conical avalanche of fairy fineness; while the relieved branches spring up and wave with startling effect in the general stillness, as if each tree was moving of its own volition. Hundreds of broad cloud-shaped masses may also be seen, leaping over the brows of the cliffs from great heights, descending at first with regular avalanche speed until, worn into dust by friction, they float in front of the precipices like irised clouds. . . .

But it is on the mountain tops, when they are laden with loose, dry snow and swept by a gale from the north, that the most magnificent storm scenery is displayed. The peaks along the axis of the Range are then decorated with resplendent banners, some of them more than a mile long, shining, streaming, waving with solemn exuberant enthusiasm as if celebrating some surpassingly glorious event. . . .

I had long been anxious to study some points in the structure of the ice-hill at the foot of the Upper Yosemite Fall, but, as I have already explained, blinding spray had hitherto prevented me from getting sufficiently near it. This morning the entire body of the Fall was oftentimes torn into gauzy strips and blown horizontally along the face of the cliff, leaving the ice-hill dry; and while making my way to the top of Fern Ledge to seize so favorable an opportunity to look down its throat, the peaks of the Merced group came in sight over the boulder of the South Dome, each waving a white glowing banner against the dark blue sky, as regular in form and firm and fine in texture as if it were made of silk. . . . I reached the top of the ridge in four or five hours, and through an opening in the woods the most imposing wind-storm effect I ever beheld came full in sight; unnumbered mountains rising sharply into the cloudless sky, their bases solid white, their sides plashed with snow, like ocean rocks with foam, and on every summit a magnificent silvery banner, from two thousand to six thousand feet in height, slender at the point of attachment, and widening gradually until about a thousand or fifteen hundred feet in breadth, and as shapely and as substantial looking in texture as the banners of the finest silk, all streaming and waving free and clear in the sun-glow with nothing to blur the sublime picture they make.—JOHN MUIR, in "The Yosemite" (New York: Century).

Down the Green Walls of Magdalena River

WE HAD slipped into the timeless mood of the Magdalena; when we started did not matter, and not even the loading of the boat postponed that profound sleep which follows the long days of travel in Colombia. . . .

Macaws flying high and calling as they flew announced the day, and I waked to find that close on the starboard side a dripping green forest slipped by

Above Beltrán we had been conducted by a circuitous stream through a country of stark fluted hills, of elusive subtle coloring; rocky painted mountains seen through the shimmer of dust-dry haze; but the spirit of the Magdalena seemed to dwell not in that bizarre country but here where deep jungle shuts in the gleaming breadth of the river, here where the perfume of the vine-draped forest is distilled in sunshine.

In rocking-chairs on the deck we looked out over the flat bow washed cool and wet by the flying spray.

Miles of forest slipped by.

There was a solitary hut at the margin of the river. It grew at the foot of a lofty tree whose silver bole stood out like a column in some temple of nymphs; stood out against dense limitless jungle. And above the little open-sided thatch-roofed hut drooped the fronds of cocoanut and banana, breathing a benediction of plenty. . . .

From green wall to green wall we followed the fickle course of the channel. A great blue butterfly was blown over the boat; little flecks of yellow butterflies migrated from one side of the river to the other, flying bravely out across the wide and glistening stream; while along the banks all the herons in the world fished in meditative solitude. . . .

There was always the sweet breeze of our advancing and the hot suffocations of our stops. And there were sun-sets the glory of whose changing color was reflected in the wide gleaming river, the river of flowing moods, rose and gold and violet in the rising and setting suns; at dusk still and calmly blue, as thoughtful as a mountain lake; again opalescent and fanciful, or sparkling copper in the sunny noons; a constantly changing river, changing its color and its course, dividing and subdividing, laying bare sandy beaches for its innumerable alligators; tearing away its own banks and creating islands where there had been no islands, carving out new channels for itself; but always flowing, scorning the brief measure of our time. . . .

On the day before we reached the flat open cattle country, we made a sunset stop at the island of Santa Cruz.

Its houses stood in single file along the bank, in which steps were cut down to the water, and at the foot of the steps dugout canoes were moored. All the water front is dominated by huge mango-trees, red with young leaves, darkly glossy with the leaves of maturity, and drenched with heavy drooping fruit. Little thatched houses gasp under the tropical luxuriance of banana and cocoanut, lime and orange and gourd trees, beneath which the deep shade is sun-flecked. . . .

We explored eagerly, finding the island's civilization to be almost independent of the rest of the universe. Gourd-trees provide dishes and utensils of all sizes and shapes; little gourds used as cups, larger gourds as eating-bowls, and still larger ones as dishes or pans; others are cut into spoons, and many are carved and decorated with jungle dyes.

There are big earthenware jars of island make, woven straw sleeping-mats of rich colorful design, scarlet hammocks, and fishing-nets stretched in the sun. In stone mortars the women pound their island-grown corn, while in a primitive mill the sugar-cane is ground.

There is a noble cow and any number of pigs and guinea-pigs. I saw nowhere any product of machine manufacture except the calico of the women's frocks and the heavier cotton cloth of the men's trousers. There were no diseased or maimed people, none in rags. Had there not been mosquitos in the ointment, the island would have seemed a perfect idyl, to us stopping at sunset for wood.—BLAIR NILES, in "Colombia, Land of Miracles." (New York: Century.)

The Castle of the Pharaohs

WE CAME to Volubilis (Morocco) which the Arabs have named the Castle of the Pharaohs, down the steep and winding road from Mulai-idris, through groves of gray-green olive trees, along a path fringed with wistaria and azure and white convolvulus, dazzling in their vivid beauty. A path of flowers it was, edged with marigolds and rose mallows, scarlet poppies and royal blue anchusa. Crossing at length a little gushing, tumbling stream, by a simple wooden bridge we came to the ruined city. The Romans built nobly, with a feeling for breadth and space, with magnificence and pride, combining with these a practical love of comfort, cleanliness, and kindly citizenship.

In Volubilis you may still see the utensils for household and communal use, the oil presses and mills for grinding corn, cut out of blocks of lava. You may traverse the wide paved street leading to the Forum, with its two rows of marble statues of which, alas! only the pedestals remain. Or you may wander through the great square hall of the Basilica, or Palace of Justice, or beneath the triumphal arch of Caracalla. You may trace the many conduits through which flowed the clear, chill water of streams from the mountain ranges nearly eighteen miles away. How the Romans loved their fountains and baths! How architect and mason labored to surmount untold difficulties, in order to supply these with a generous quantity of pure water!

There are fountains on either side of the arch of Caracalla. Perhaps most lovely of all is the House of the Columns with its finely fluted pillars, a circular fountain in its atrium, and baths along the side; or again the so-called "House of the Dog" where was found the wonderful bronze hound now to be seen in the little museum. It is easy to while away many an hour discovering fresh beauties, a greater sense of living interest, picturing the daily happenings in Volubilis, this city which dominated the last scene of Rome's colonization in North Africa.

That great builder and despot of the seventeenth century, Moulay Ismail, carried away much of the marble from Volubilis to assist in the construction of his vast city, Meknes. Not content with transporting the statues and columns to beautify his own buildings, many of these marble trophies were burnt to make lime. So one civilization despoils another greater than itself! This vision of crumbling walls and ruined streets shows the creations of man, lasting but a brief hour in the vast ages of time. Yet Rome with her imperial power, her sense of beauty, her colonization and citizenship, has left living memories in the fallen ruins of her vanished cities. Volubilis stands in her shattered state today, still brooding over the plain she once guarded and governed.

From a Garden Chair

GREAT, purring, silver-pinioned conqueror of space,
Gliding, comet-wise across the blue,
How small must seem my envious, upturned face!
But hear! I challenge you! My wingèd thought
Can reach your distant goal before you do!

MARGARET LAURIE SEAMAN

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Listed Stock Quotations

Some New High Prices Feature Active But Uneven Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stock Market Absorbs Much Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—There were a few outstanding gainers in today's stock market, but the list, as a whole, displayed irregular tendencies.

The trading pace was fast at the start. The ticker tape fell behind floor dealings as blocks of several thousand shares changed hands. Profit-taking was not long in making its appearance, however, and the activity dwindled.

Homestake Mining spurted 25 points on a small turnover. Motor Products got up 7, Coca-Cola 6 and A. O. Smith 3. Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Chrysler, General Motors, Packard, Warner Bros. and Paramount edged up fractions to around a point.

U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, Case and Continental Can were down 1 to more than 2.

The late tone was mixed. Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Brokerage attention was about evenly divided between events abroad and at home.

The magazine Steel said that "rising demand for steel, in which the lighter finishes still predominate, heavier requirements for structural and railroad material in prospect, a strong market for pig iron and scrap, and a generally firm price situation are imparting to the industry a buoyancy unusual for December."

Followers of the rails were interested in the statement of J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, that increased efficiency and economy of operation have placed the carriers in a position to improve their financial standing with any substantial expansion of traffic volume.

Motorcar analysts estimated that the automobile makers will wind up 1935 with their aggregate working capital resources close to the total held when they entered the depression at the end of 1929.

At the start of foreign exchange dealings the French franc was off .00½ of a cent at 6.60 cents and sterling was unchanged at $4.93.

Bond Trading Irregular

The bond market was something of a two-sided affair without undergoing any radical change in values.

In second grade issues, leaders of the recent upturn, there was a moderate flow of offerings during the early trading, reflecting profit-taking.

U. S. Governments and the general run of prime corporate liens were firm, and major foreign groups appeared to be taking a more favorable view of the European situation.

Loans of St. Paul, Great Northern, International Telephone and Frisco were easier with losses running to a maximum of around ¾ of a point. Rails showing firmness included Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Erie 5s, up fractions. Santa Fe 4s sold at 104½, off ¼.

Most of the early trades in the government list brought quotations to a shade above the previous finals. Treasury 3⅜s, 1941-43, were an exception selling 2/32ds of a point lower at 107.17.

Trading in Consolidated Gas of New York issues remained slow in the face of the company's announcement of Jan. 15 redemption of $10,000,000 of the $30,000,000 outstanding 5s of 1957 at 103.

Italian Government 7s scored a point gain shortly after the opening and British 5½s did nearly as well. Japanese 6½s dipped ⅞, while the 5½s rose ⅜.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; specialties in demand.

Bonds: Steady; rails and U. S. Governments higher.

Curb: Mixed; metals and utilities yield to profit-taking.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; French and other gold currencies slump.

Cotton: Lower. Liquidation; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; speculative demand lacking.

Corn: Easier; visible supply enlarged.

Cattle: Mostly steady; top $14.

Hogs: 10-20 higher; top $10.

Foreign

London—Industrial and transatlantic shares, especially the nickel issues, were the bright spots in a quiet market on the stock exchange today. Other securities lacked support pending the clearing up of the continental political situation. The closing tone was irregular.

Paris—Prices yielded slightly on the Bourse today as profit-taking continued. Rentes and most industrials were lower although international shares showed a firmer tone. The close was irregular.

Berlin—Trading was very quiet throughout the entire session on the Boerse.

RFC October Disbursements

WASHINGTON (AP)—The monthly report of the RFC said today that loan disbursements during October aggregated $23,526,640. Repayments totaled $40,842,525.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Today
United Fruit
Tuesday
Amer. Brake Shoe & Foundry
Howe Sound
McCall Corp.
Norwalk Tire & Rubber
Penney (J. C.) Co.
Universal Leaf Tobacco
Western Union Telegraph
Wednesday
Air Reduction
Canada Southern Ry.
Continental Oil of Del.
Cream of Wheat
Kaufmann Department Stores
Mahoning Coal R. R.
Pacific Gas & Electric
Friday
Bayuk Cigars, Inc.
Westinghouse Air Brake

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Dec. 9	Last Dec. 7
11½	4¼	..	Adams Express	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
37¼	28	..	Adams Millis	35½	35½	35½	35
21½	8	.60	Addressograph	22¼	21¾	22¼	..
18⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	18	18	18	18
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	1¼	1⅛	7¼	7⅛
173	104¾	3½	Air Reduction	168¼	167½	168	168¼
2⅜	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2¼
20¼	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14⅜
33¼	6⅜	..	Alleghany Pr Ppf (h	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp(h)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
14⅜	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	13¾	13	13½	13⅜
14⅜	1¾	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	13¾	13	13½	..
14½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	13½	13⅛	13½	13
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29½	29	29	29
1¾	1⅜	..	Allis Chalmers rts	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
173	125	.6	Allied Chem	161¼	160½	160½	161¼
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	126½	126	126	..
9	3½	..	Allied Stores	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¾
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	35	34⅝	34⅝	35¼
75¼	40	5	Allied Stores pf	73⅜	73¼	73½	73
4½	3½	..	Amal Leather	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
39¼	26	2	Amal Leather pf	40	40	40	39½
77⅜	48½	2	Amerada	72¼	71½	72	72¼
47¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	43½	43¼	43½	..
70	43	4	Am Bank Note pf	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
18½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	17	16¾	17	16⅝
41⅜	21	1	Am Brake S&F	40½	40½	40½	41½
149⅝	110	4†	Am Can	139	137¼	137½	138¾
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	160¼	160¼	160¼	..
32⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	31½	29⅞	31	29½
64⅝	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	59¾	58½	59¾	59½
30½	8	..	Am Chain	31⅝	29¼	31¼	30
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	91	90	91	..
8⅝	2¾	..	Am Colortype	7	7	7	..
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	31½	31	31½	31¾
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	2⅝
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7½	7¾	7¾
42	14	..	Am & For P pf	29	28½	28½	28¾
38¾	12	..	Am & For P B	34½	24¼	24¼	25
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
40	28	..	Am Hide & L 1pf	39	38	38	39
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L n	6¼	6¼	6½	6¼
38½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	36⅝	36⅜	36½	36¾
4⅞	1⅝	..	Am Ice	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
32⅜	14¼	.5	Am Ice pf	17	16⅞	17	..
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	11¼	11	11	11⅛
27⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26¼
74	32	..	Am Loco pf	75¼	74	74	75
12⅜	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	12	11½	12	11¾
12¼	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	12	11⅜	12	..
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	32¼	31½	32¼	31¾
33¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	31	30½	30⅝	31
9¾	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9	8¾	8¾	9
41⅛	3⅜	1¼b	Am P&L 5% pf	38½	37¾	37¾	38
49½	10¼	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45	44¾	44⅞	44⅞
22¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	22¾	22⅛	22½	22½
159	139½	7	Am Radiator pf	155	155	155	..
32¾	15¾	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	31	30½	30½	30¾
21¾	4½	..	Am Sealing	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	21⅞
26¼	20	.2	Am Shipbuilding	25⅞	24¾	25	25
63¾	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	64⅝	62½	62¾	64¼
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	140	140	140	..
117¼	102¾	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	103¼
143	121	1	Am Snuff pf	133	133	133	..
104¼	72½	5	Am Tobacco	98½	97	97	98½
107	74⅜	5	Am Tob B	100½	99	99¼	100¼
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24	23¼	23¾	23⅞
112	88	2	Am Steel F pf	112	112	112	..
141	129½	6*	Am Tobacco pf	137½	137½	137½	..
42	33⅛	2	Am Stores	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	..
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	52¾	52	52	52⅜
150½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	159¾	158½	159	159¾
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
27¼	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	25⅝	25¼	25¼	..
27⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	25½	25½	25½	25½
21⅛	7⅛	..	Am Wat Wk & E	21¾	21	21⅜	20⅞
94¼	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	92	91	92	..
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	63½	62	62	63½
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P2pf (h)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
5½	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅜
28⅝	8	..	Anaconda Cop	30	28⅞	30	28½
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	16⅜	16½	⅛ 16½	16½
12¼	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	12⅛	12	12⅜	12
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	42	42	42	41¾
108¼	97	7*	Armour Del pf	109	109	109	109
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill A	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
70⅜	55½	6*	Armour Ill pr pf	68	67½	67¾	69½
9⅝	4	..	Arnold Constable	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	8½	8½	8½	..
44½	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	44¼	43¾	44	44⅛
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	18½	17⅞	18	18⅜
40½	24¾	.80	Asso Oil	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	..
58½	33¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	59½	57½	58¾	57¼
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	92	91¼	92	..
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	33⅞	32⅝	32¾	33¾
17½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	14¾	13½	14¾	13
19⅞	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	14½	13½	13½	..
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	24¾	24½	24½	24⅝
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	44½	44½	44½	44¼
19½	4	..	Atllas Tack	18⅜	16¾	17¾	17⅞
2	⅞	..	Auburn Auto rts wi	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1¾
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	40⅜	39½	40	40¼
14	5¼	..	Austin Nichols	10	9½	9½	10
63	35½	2	Austin Nichols A	48	48	48	..
4⅞	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	4¾	4	4¼	4
36⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	35¾	33½	35¾	32½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24¼	23¾	24¼	24½
49½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	44½	44½	44½	..
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	84¼	83	84	..
55	37½	.1†	Bayuk Cig	52½	52½	52½	..
13¾	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	13¾	13⅜	12½	13¾
20⅛	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	18½	18½	18½	18¼
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	89	88	89	89¾
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
117½	79	.11½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	82	82	82	..
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	21¾	20¾	21¾	21
21⅞	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind In	22¼	21⅜	22	21½
57½	34	2	Best & Co	56⅛	55½	56⅛	56
51½	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	49⅝	48⅝	49¼	49⅝
121½	55⅝	3½	Beth Steel pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118
17	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	15⅝	15¼	15¾	15½
16⅜	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	14¾	14	14	14½
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	51¾	51½	51¾	51½
100	90	..	4½ Bon Ami A	95½	94¼	94½	96
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami B	40	39⅞	39⅝	40
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	26⅞	26	26¾	26⅝
65¼	28¼	1	Borg Warner	62½	61¾	62⅜	62
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	7⅜	7	7⅜	7¼
2¾	⅝	..	Botany A pf (h)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	53⅛	51⅜	53⅛	51⅝
17⅛	8½	.40	Bdigeport Brass	16⅜	16	16	16¼
55	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	41	41	41	41
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42¼	42	42¼	43
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
38	14	3¼	Broklyn Q pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	62	61	62	61
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9⅞	9	9	10
8¾	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8½
17	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	15⅝	15⅛	15¾	15⅝
93¼	62¾	3†	Bucyrus E pf	93½	93½	93½	..
9	1¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	9¼	9	9	9¼
92	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	91½	91	91	91
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅝	12¼	12½	12½
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	22¾	22	22¼	22¼
14¾	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	13½	13¼	13¾	13¾
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
28	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	24	25⅛	25	24⅞
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8½	8½	8½	8½
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	2	2	2	2⅛
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	7	6½	7	7⅛
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf (h)	16	15	16	15
3½	1⅛	..	Bute Cop & Zinc	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	1¼
20½	11⅜	..	Byers	20½	19⅜	19⅞	20½

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36	35¾	35¾	.36
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
6⅜	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
33¾	1½	1	Campbell Wy&C	29	27¼	28½	27
16⅝	6	..	Canada Dry	14	13¼	13⅝	13¾
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pac	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	11⅞
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	39½	39½	39½	..
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	47½	47½	47½	..
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
8¼	3⅜	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8⅛
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	107¾	100½	100¾	102⅜
60	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	57½	56½	57¾	57½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29	28	28¼	28¾
21¼	16½	..	Celotex Co N	20½	20	20	20⅜
62¾	55	..	Celotex Co pf N	59¼	59	59	59½
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	52	52	52	..
65⅝	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	65	62¼	62⅜	65
9⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅝
74½	23	..	Certain-Ted pf	78¼	75½	77¼	..
31¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	60	59	59	60
53¼	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	52
3	⅞	..	Chi & Alt pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	..
2¼	5⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	..
35	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	33	32⅛	33	32¾
3	⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4¾	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3	2¾	3	2¾
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	3¼	3	3	3⅛
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8	7¾	8	7¾
14¼	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	14¼	14	14⅛	14
53⅜	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	50¼	49⅞	50¼	..
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
30	25	2	Chickasha oCt O	28⅞	27½	28⅛	27½
9	3½	..	Childs Company	8⅝	7⅞	8	7⅞
26½	9	.25b	Chile Copper	26	26	26	..
90	31	3	Chrysler	84⅞	83½	84⅜	83¼
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15¼
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	76	76	76	76
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
26¾	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	25½	24⅝	25	24⅜
45	27⅝	1†	Clev Gr Br Co	46½	41½	46¾	41
36	20	1	Cluett Peabody	37½	37½	37½	36
83¼	72½	2†	Coca Cola	98	85½	89¼	83
19¼	15½	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	18½	17½	18⅜	17½
106¾	101	6	Colg-Palm P pf	107¼	107¼	107½	..
57¾	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	58⅜	58	58⅜	57¾
46¾	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	45⅝	43¾	44½	43¾
108¼	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	108¼	108	108¼	..
9⅞	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	9½	9½	9½	9
5½	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4½	4½
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	24¾	23	24¼	23½
21	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	20⅜	20	20⅜	..
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	14½	13⅞	14	14½
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	87⅞	87½	87⅞	88
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	72⅝	70½	72⅝	..
101¼	67	4†	Columbian vtc-n	95½	94¾	94¾	..
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	49½	49¼	49½	49½
72	56¼	3†	Comm Inv Tr	63⅞	62½	62½	64½
105	97⅛	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	101¾
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	21½	20½	20⅝	20⅞
3	⅝	..	Commith & So	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
71	29½	3	Comwith &S 6pf	67	65⅞	65⅞	66
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
45¾	27	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	43	42½	42½	42½
49	14⅜	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19¼	19	19	19⅜
38½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	31	31	31	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	8	5⅞	6	6
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	19	18⅝	18¾	18⅜
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	10¼	10	10	10½
34¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	33½
105⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	104½	104¼	104½	104¼
6¾	1½	..	Consol Laundries	5⅞	5⅜	5½	5¾
10¾	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
5½	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	7⅝	6¾	7¼	5½
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
19¼	8¾	..	Container A	18½	18	18½	17⅞
8½	2⅛	..	Container B	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
10⅝	4½	..	Cont Baking A	10¼	9⅞	10	10¼
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
67¾	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	68½	66¼	68½	..
99¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	91⅜	88½	88½	91¾
18	7	1.05b	Cont Dia Fiber	19⅜	17¾	18⅜	17½
44½	28⅛	1.20†	Cont Insurance	44¾	43⅜	44¼	43½
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
30¼	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	30½	29¾	29⅞	29⅛
65	41⅝	3	Corn Exchange	66	65¼	65½	65
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	70¼	69½	70	70

7½	4½	..	Coty	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½
39⅞	30⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	37¼
17⅜	11⅜	.25b	Crosley Radio	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17⅜
48⅝	23½	1†	Crown Cork & S	44¾	44	44¾	45
81½	31⅛	..	Crown Zeller vtc	8⅛	8	8	8
31	14	..	Crucible Steel	30	30	30	30
98⅛	47½	1.50g	Crucible Steel pf	100	99	99	98
2	1	..	Cuba Co	2⅛	1⅞	2	1⅞
10⅜	5	..	Cuba Rx Ry pf	11⅞	10	11⅞	10¼
8½	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
80⅝	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	61	60	60	61
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41½	40¾	40	41½
24¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	23⅜	22	22	22¼
105½	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102⅜	102⅜	-02⅜	103
3½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
10⅝	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9¾
41	16	.25b	Cutler Hammer	38⅛	38	38⅝	38

—D—

9⅜	6	..	Davega St	8¾	6¾	8¾	..
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	54¾	53	54¾	53½
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27½	27½	27½	27
34½	18½	.50†	Deisel WO Co	24½	23⅞	23⅞	24¼
43¾	22½	..	Del & Hudson	41¼	39⅝	39⅝	40⅜
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	18½	17¼	17½	18
4½	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	5	4¾	5	..
6	2	..	Detroit & MBck	5	5	5	..
38½	13⅝	..	Distillers Corp Seag	38½	37⅝	37⅝	38
41	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	38⅛	38	⅛ 38⅞	38¾
41½	34⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	37⅞	37½	37⅞	37
43¼	34⅝	2†	Dome Mines	44	43⅜	44	43⅞
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	9¼	9	9	9
38¼	17½	.75b	Douglas A	38⅞	37⅜	37½	38¼
17½	6⅝	..	Dresser B	17⅛	17	17	..
8½	2	..	Dunaill Inter	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
19	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	15½	15⅛	15½	..
146½	86⅝	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	139	138	139	139⅝
115	104	6	Duquesne Lt pf	113⅜	113½	113⅜	..
23	12	2g	Durham Hos pf	26	26	26	23
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	130¼	130	130	..

—E—

8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
172¼	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	162	161	162	162
30⅝	16⅝	1†	Eaton Mfg	27½	27	27½	27
8⅝	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
38¾	19⅜	.30b	Elec Aupto-Lite	36¾	34

Business and Industry

Steel Operating Rate Now at Best Level in Last 18 Months

Commerce and Finance

One 1934 Income In United States Over $5,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—The highest paid person in the United States during 1934 had a net taxable income of more than $5,000,000, an analysis of tax returns made by the division of research and statistics of the Treasury discloses.

The exact income of the nation's largest taxpayer was concealed in a grouping of tax-paying classes, but it was deduced from the figures that he made a return on a sum somewhere between $6,000,000 and $9,000,000.

Observers here saw in the figures a tendency toward redistribution of wealth, since at the high water mark of prosperity in 1929, 38 persons paid taxes on incomes over $5,000,000. The decline in multi-millionaires, officials said, however, probably could be partly attributed to a change in tax rates and methods of reporting.

The Treasury analysis showed that 20 persons paid taxes on net incomes between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 for 1934, four persons paid on incomes between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, six on incomes between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, one on an income between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and one on an income over $5,000,000.

In the lower brackets, more than half of the persons with incomes under $5000 paid no tax because their exemptions exceeded their net income. A total of 2,230,817 persons with incomes under $5000 paid no taxes, while 1,337,971 paid a total tax of $32,500,000. The 32 people in the millionaire class, on the other hand paid almost as much—$31,611,203.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Securities Commission has made public hitherto "confidential" reports saying that two top officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey received salaries of $112,500 each for 1934.

W. C. Teagle, president, and W. S. Farish, chairman, were the men who drew $112,500 apiece. The payment to Mr. Teagle represented an increase over the $73,295 he received in 1932, but was under the $125,000 for 1929. The latter two figures were given in Federal Trade Commission records. No data on 1933 salaries was available.

Analysis of reports to both commissions shows salaries in industry were generally higher in 1934 than in 1932, though down from 1929.

The 1934 data was filed with the Securities Commision in connection with registration statements for listing of companies' stocks on exchanges. The commission is now engaged in publishing data which had been held back for some time pending decisions on contentions it should be kept confidential.

Following is other information released today:

International Mercantile Marine Company: Salaries: P. A. S. Franklin, New York, president, $74,779; J. M. Franklin, New York, vice-president, $26,901; Kermit Roosevelt, New York, vice-president, $26,885; Basil Harris, New York, vice-president, $26,974; Vincent Astor, New York, director, $925.

Independent Pneumatic Tool Co.: Salaries: Neil C. Hurley, Chicago, president, $55,127, including $25,127 bonus; Leonard S. Florsheim, Chicago, chairman, $12,000; Edward G. Gustafson, Chicago, treasurer, $21,524. Financial: As of Dec. 31, 1934, gross sales, $2,138,409; cost of goods sold, $748,832; gross profit, $1,389,577.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey: Salaries: Christy Payne, New York, vice-president, $85,000; E. J. Sadler, New York, vice-president, $85,000; R. G. Stewart, director, $83,500; G. H. Smith, Toronto, director, $70,000; O. Harden, New York, director, $60,000; F. H. Bedford Jr., director, New York, $50,000; R. W. Gallagher, New York, director, $50,000. John W. Davis, New York, received $25,000 as legal fee.

Week's Auto Output May Break Record

DETROIT, Dec. 9 (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., said today that automobile production totaled 93,180 units last week, predicted that December production would continue at a high rate, and added that "the probabilities are that an all-time record will be set."

The weekly figure compared with 83,358 during the previous week, when production was interrupted by the Thanksgiving Day holiday, and with 19,347 a year ago when motor-car makers were marking time preparatory to introducing new models.

"Christmas buying of new cars will be a definite factor toward further stimulation of sales for the first time in several years," the report says.

Banker Says France To Go Off Gold Soon

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Dec. 9 (AP)—M. H. Morris, private banker of London, said today France would go off the gold standard within a few weeks.

"This is generally known by bankers," said Mr. Morris, who arrived here from Sydney, Australia. "World financiers have taken steps to prevent any serious results from the change."

Meehan Must Stand Trial in Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Michael J. Meehan, veteran Wall Street operator, was denied a transfer from Washington to New York of hearings on Securities Commission charges of illegal stock market manipulation.

Besides rejecting the request for a change of venue, the commission also refused Mr. Meehan's plea for an enlarged bill of particulars specifying in detail the commission charges against him.

HOLC to Be Sterner Toward Delinquent Borrowers on Homes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—An authoritative prediction that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation will adopt a sterner attitude toward delinquent borrowers was coupled with the possibility that it may eventually acquire 200,000 properties.

The hint of "a more severe policy" toward delinquents and a consequent increase in the volume of HOLC foreclosures came in an article for the forthcoming December Federal Home Loan Bank Review. The Review is the official publication of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the board members are directors of the HOLC, largest holder of urban mortgages in the world.

Saying that the corporation believed "it was the intent of Congress" that it should "aid the worthy during the emergency," the article added that thus far foreclosures have been aimed only at "willful defaulters," persons who abandoned mortgaged property and those "who seek to profit from the use of the property as long as possible without maintaining it or attempting to pay their debt."

"As the emergency passes," it continued, "the corporation's responsibility for the taxpayers' money will require the adoption of a more severe policy.

"Consequently, the volume of foreclosures must eventually increase."

Latest available records showed that the 10,920 institutions in the United States Building and Loan League had $1,033,000,000 of their assets, or 23.2 per cent, in real estate. These holdings were said to have resulted almost entirely from foreclosures or voluntary transfers.

On the same percentage basis, the HOLC with approximately 1,000,000 loans totaling $3,000,000,000, might eventually convert about a fifth of its outstanding loans into property holdings.

This would make it the owner of approximately 200,000 homes, on which $600,000,000 of loans had been advanced.

At present, about 20 per cent of total payments due the corporation are 90 days or more overdue.

Advance in Trade Gaining Momentum Throughout Peru

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru — Anglo-American dominance in both export and import trade, increasing prosperity of the so-called luxury lines of business, higher sugar purchases by Chile, and Japanese success in improving her sales despite quotas and other restrictions are the main features of the latest resume of Peruvian commerce.

On the present showing, 1935's automobile imports will double those of 1934. Tire imports are up 50 per cent. Another indication of generally prosperous conditions in Peru is to be found in the fact that imports of radio apparatus have also been doubled when compared with last year. The overwhelming proportion of these imports came from the United States which, it is already clear, will easily maintain its lead as the chief supplier of Peruvian foreign purchases.

On the other side of the trading sheet Great Britain remains in the lead as buying most of Peru's products, though the United States has considerably improved her interest in this direction and is running close in the race.

Britain and Chile have always been the principal purchasers of Peruvian sugar, with the first country usually in the lead. This year, so far as official figures go, Chile has purchased more than Britain, for the first time since 1930, when the figures were: Britain, 120,000 metric tons; Chile, 123,000 metric tons. The Chile-Peruvian treaty obliges Chile to take a minimum of 80,000 tons, though this amount has always been exceeded.

There was a phenomenal increase in Japanese imports during the first six months of the present year, the total soaring by more than a million dollars. The increase, however, could be attributed to dumping in provision for the quotas which went into force during the latter half of the year. Another significant feature of Japanese trade with Peru is that the Far Eastern kingdom has begun to buy substantial quantities of Peruvian cotton. The Cuzco Chamber of Commerce last month sent in a protest to the Finance Minister, complaining that the import quotas for Japanese cotton goods were too high, prejudicing the local cotton industry.

Turkey Buying More Goods From America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9

The United States is in a favorable position to improve its trade with Turkey, according to a report to the Commerce Department from its office in Istanbul.

The United States enjoys full most-favored-nation treatment in this market, it is pointed out. Because of this fact, and because of the freedom from exchange difficulties when making payment for permissible imports of American merchandise, due to the United States trade balance with Turkey being in the latter's favor, local importers are turning more and more to the American market as a source of supply.

United States exports to Turkey during the first nine months of 1935 totaled $3,483,250, as compared with $1,942,990 during the corresponding period of last year. Highly competitive American products, such as automobiles, typewriters, electric refrigerators and radios, have already obtained or are rapidly obtaining a dominant position in Turkey, while trade inquiries for a wide variety of iron and steel products, some classes of machinery and heavy chemicals are steadily increasing.

Steel Industry Still Plowing Strongly Ahead

The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Powerful evidence that the revival of the heavy industries is under way is furnished by steel industry statistics made public last week. The American Iron & Steel Institute figures show that the daily average steel ingot output for November was the highest for any November since 1929. This continues the score of October, which also was the best October since 1929.

Current operations are now up 70 per cent since the low in July. The current daily average pig iron output is the highest since 1930. Last week's operating rate of 57 per cent for the industry was the highest in 18 months.

The current rate of operations is calculated to be only 12 per cent below the average rate for the prosperous years 1923-1929, inclusive, and only 27 per cent below the 1929 rate. November steel ingot output was up 96 per cent over November, 1934, while October output was twice that of October, 1934.

Steel pay rolls in October of $51,456,000 were almost 60 per cent higher than the $32,724,000 paid in October, 1934. The industry employed 436,000 persons in October, against 381,000 in October, 1934, and hours worked by steel mill wage-earners averaged 36.8 a week against an average of only 25.4 in October, 1934.

Pay Rolls Up 60 Per Cent

In spite of the increased average hours-per-week, the steel industry has reabsorbed about 226,000 persons since the low point of the depression. Dow-Jones estimates that in the three months from Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 railroads bought about 213,000 tons of rails, against only 36,000 tons in the same period last year.

Despite the last-minute failure of the steel industry to make the expected price increases for the first quarter of 1936, demand is expected to keep the operating rate at approximately the present high level during the rest of December, contrary to the usual trend at this time, and the first quarter of 1936 is exected to show the usual seasonal rise, starting from the high level handed on by the passing year 1935.

Lighter products still predominate in the rising demand for steel, as they have for several months, due chiefly to the activity in the automobile industry; but continuance of the revival in railroad profits and in the building industry is expected to keep the improvement in demand for heavy steel a close runner-up.

Mills Booked Well Ahead

The magazine Steel reports some mills booked ahead in some cases as far as February on such lighter steel products as sheets, strips, bars and tinplate. New products which were only in their infancy during 1929, such as steel barrels and alloy steels, are expected to contribute substantially to the 1936 volume of steel demand.

On the side of demand for heavy steel, Iron Age says that a "sharp increase in orders for structural steel, reinforcing steel, cast-iron pipe is in prospect after Dec. 15, the deadline for bids on numerous Government-financed jobs.

It also gives an impressive list of recent railroad orders for rails and accessories. Some steel makers are reported as deferring the customary year-end repairs on account of the unusual volume of business. It is evident that very little of the recent demand for steel has been in any sense a speculative anticipation of the first-quarter price increases which did not materialize.

The price structure, including scrap and pig iron, remains firm. Scrap steel is virtually unchanged. The price of pig was tested by a large order in the East and the recent increase was found solidly established.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimates steel production during the current week at 55.7 per cent of capacity compared with 56.4 per cent in the preceding week.

A month ago production was at the rate of 52.6 per cent of capacity and a year ago it was 32.7 per cent.

Demand for Small Coins Works U.S. Mints Overtime

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—An exceptional demand for small coins, attributed semiofficially to slot machines and sales taxes, is reported by the Treasury.

Through the first 11 months of 1935, the mints have turned out 472,187,047 pieces as compared with 273,226,729 pieces in the corresponding period last year.

Of this amount, 294,892,000 were pennies, while the nickels and dimes output each exceeded 60,000,000.

The department said the mint at Philadelphia has been on a temporary 24-hour basis and may continue so until the first of the year.

Domestic coinage thus far has had a total value of $31,254,843.50 as compared with $18,925,886 in 1934.

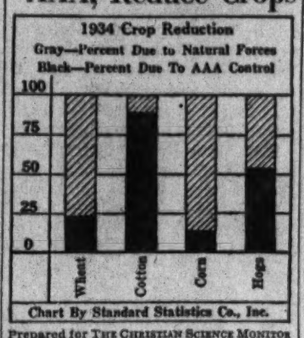
Four New Banks Open In Four States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—During last week four new banking offices opened in each of the four states of Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota and Wisconsin, according to the Weekly Banking Market released by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

Two mergers are also recorded by the report, one in Alabama and one in Ohio, and one bank in the process of organization in South Carolina. Further information in the Bulletin lists one conversion in New York, one change of title in South Dakota, one consolidation in California and three absorptions, one each in Iowa, Kansas and Wisconsin respectively.

Natural Forces, Plus AAA, Reduce Crops



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAREFUL analysis of the short 1934 crops and the destruction of millions of head of livestock leads to the conclusion that drought and abnormal temperatures were the principal factors in reducing supplies of wheat and corn and that AAA programs account for the lower pork and cotton supplies.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street's big moment last week was the announcement of the success of the Treasury's Dec. 15 financing. The Street had guessed beforehand the maturities and the coupon rates of the offering, but it had not expected it to be so big, and it had not expected it to be so successful. The approximately $4,500,000,000 subscription to a $900,000,000 offering, despite the limitations which the Treasury has set on padding of subscriptions, pleased banks and dealers as well as the Treasury. It put an end, temporarily at least, to misgivings about the ability of the Federal Government to continue borrowing, and same as an antidote to feelings engendered by the present lively discussion of the budget and the $30,000,000,000 government debt. It showed that the boycott of federal offerings by the banks, suggested at the New Orleans convention, was not a danger. It indicated that the auction method of selling bonds, inaugurated last summer by the Treasury to the Street's disgruntlement, has been at least temporarily abandoned.

Treasury Financing Outlook

The abandonment of the weekly addition to the volume of treasury bills, of which $2,400,000,000 is now outstanding, was also pleasing to followers of treasury finaniing methods. It was noted with pleasure that the offering produced no disturbance in the government bond market such as occurred during the September financing. Treasury obligations were nearly as quiet last week as they have been for the last two months.

There was considerable comment on the slightly unfavorable comparison possible between the American financing and simultaneous British government financing in which the latter was able to borrow a shade more cheaply than our own. The explanation generally accepted was that the British budget is balanced and ours is not.

It is expected now that there will be no more treasury financing until March 15, at which time $450,000,000 of bills mature. Another $200,000,000 of bills mature on other dates in March, and a 2¾ per cent note issue of $558,000,000 on April 15. It is thought that another large bond-and-note offering around March 15 may be offered to take care of this $1,200,000,000 of maturities in one lump. The only cloud in the Treasury's financial skies now is the much-discussed possibility that the $2,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus may be pushed through Congress early in the session over a presidential veto.

Land Bank Offering

It is thought that the Treasury's success may have contributed to the decision of the Federal Land Banks to sell $100,000,000 of 3 per cents tomorrow, in part to refund a $62,000,000 outstanding high-coupon issue and in part to raise new money for routine farm mortgage financing.

This decision was also taken as a step back to predepression methods of farm financing. Since 1933 the bulk of the Federal Land Banks' cash requirements have been raised by the New Deal's Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and turned over to the land banks through the bookkeeping purchase of their bonds. Now the land banks step out and borrow new money from the public on their own signatures without recourse to FFMC Treasury-guaranteed financing.

While the stock market has been backing and filling for three weeks, the bond market has been rising steadily. Last week the Dow-Jones index of 40 bonds, during the heaviest bond trading day since March, rose to the highest level in over seven years, or since June, 1928. The sharpest rise was in second-grade rail bonds.

Rail Earnings Favorable

The unexpectedly favorable railroad earnings reports of the past two months have resulted in strength in rail stocks as well as bonds. While industrial shares were having a "technical reaction" during the latter half of November, the rails were pushing up steadily to new highs for 1935—a very favorable signal to chart readers. This action occurred in spite of the default of the Cotton Belt, which the market took as unconcernedly as it took the reorganization petitions in October of the New Haven and the Denver & Rio Grande.

Gold engaged for shipment to the United States last week totaled only $23,400,000, as a result of the rise of the franc above the gold point after Laval had agreed to do something about the French Ku Klux problem. Wall Street is struggling to find a clue to French politics for its bearing on our excess reserves problem. A more spectacular figure last week than the gold engagements was that of the actual arrivals. For the week ended Wednesday the Reserve reported an increase of $135,000,000 in our monetary gold stocks, to top for the first time in history the stunning figure of $10,000,000,000. The increase also jacked up member bank reserve balances by another $116,000,000 and raised excess reserves to another new high; $89,000,000 arrived Wednesday, the largest day's gold imports to be checked in at the Assay Office on record. Four ships, the Ile de France, the Majestic, the Pennland, and the Alaunia contributed, unloading 2,657,000 ounces, or 1672 boxes, or 83 tons, of the yellow metal.

Excess Reserves Problem

Wall Street finds it a toss-up whether any action will be taken in the near future on the excess reserves. Some impressive rumors from Washington say there will be, others there will not. Those who think the Reserve might have checked the 1929 boom by appropriate action in 1927 think it should act now; those who think it has an arsenal of control weapons in the new banking laws think there is plenty of time. The conclusion of Treasury financing till March removes one objection to the running off of some of Reserve's $2,430,000,000 portfolio of government securities. There are several months ahead in which the government bond market need not be handled with gloves.

There was practically no activity in capital flotations except for municipals, of which a number of small issues were offered. It is now evident that utility financing, which has provided the bulk of the new issues in this year's active refunding market, will be conspicuous by its absence for time to come, due to the uncertainties of the Utilities Act of 1935. Dec. 1 passed with the registration of practically no holding companies of importance.

Bank stocks rallied to new highs for 1935, chiefly on the favorable report to the stockholders of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. Annual stockholders' meetings of the other important banks come in mid-January.

Commodity Prices Advance 0.2 P. C. In Week of Nov. 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Commodity prices advanced 0.2 per cent during the week ended Nov. 30, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase, though slight, is the fourth consecutive weekly advance. The all-commodity index now stands at 80.8 per cent of the 1926 average. The net increase over the four-week period has been 1.3 per cent. The general index is, however, still below the high point of the year (81.0) reached during the week of Sept. 21.

Five of the 10 major commodity groups included in the index—farm products, foods, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities—increased during the week. Hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, and building materials decreased, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from the preceding week.

For the third week the index for the large group, "all commodities other than farm products and processed foods" representing industrial commodities, remained at 79.0, the highest level reached this year.

Comparisons with the week of Nov. 23 and the like 1934 and 1933 weeks follow:

Commodity Groups	Nov. 30 1935	Nov. 23 1935	Dec. 1 1934	Dec. 2 1933
All commodities	80.8	80.6	76.5	70.7
Farm products	78.5	78.2	71.1	55.9
Foods	85.9	85.8	75.0	63.2
Hides and leather pr.	95.5	95.7	84.9	89.1
Textile products	72.9	73.1	69.3	75.4
Fuel and lighting mat	75.9	75.7	75.7	73.8
Metals and metal prod	86.3	86.4	85.3	83.4
Building materials	85.4	85.8	84.9	85.2
Chemicals and drugs	81.0	80.9	77.4	73.7
Housefurnishing goods	82.1	82.1	82.7	82.0
Misc commodities	67.5	67.4	70.8	65.3
All commod other than farm prod and foods	79.0	79.0	78.2	77.4

13 Bank Receivership Liquidations in November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Completion of the liquidation of 13 bank receiverships and the restoration of one receivership to solvency during November, 1935, is announced by the Comptroller of Currency. This makes a total of 173 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since his last annual report to Congress, dated Oct. 31, 1934.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 173 institutions, exclusive of the 12 restored to solvency, aggregated $43,967,785, or an average return of 72.74 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 60.12 per cent of their claims.

Pelley Sees Carriers Gaining, Given Equality of Treatment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—The financial standing of railroads should improve substantially with any kind of an increase in the volume of their business as a result of increased efficiency achieved in recent years, according to J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, in a letter to the public today.

Financial results in July, August and September of this year, Mr. Pelley said, show the great effect of even a modest increase in traffic on the net income of railroads operating at the present level of efficiency.

Net Deficit

"With total operating revenues of $275,349,116 in July," Mr. Pelley said, "the railroads had a net deficit, after all charges, of $15,999,836. In August, operating revenues increased to $294,017,777 and the net deficit was reduced to $2,267,477. In September, operating revenues increased again to $306,960,214, and the deficits of the two previous months were converted into a net income, after charges, of $13,542,934. Contrasting July with September, an increase of less than $32,000,000 in gross revenues, or about 11 per cent, changed a deficit of $16,000,000 to a profit of $13,500,000."

October results just compiled show a still greater improvement, Mr. Pelley added. With operating revenues of $341,017,864, an increase of 16.4 per cent above the revenues for October 1934, the net income after fixed charges for the month went up from $6,427,901 in 1934 to an estimated $31,608,777 in 1935, an increase of nearly 400 per cent.

Increased Efficiency

Discussing the increased efficiency and economy of railroad operation, Mr. Pelley said that in the 1921 depression, the average cost of hauling a ton of freight 1000 miles was $10.78. By 1933, he added, the cost had declined to $6.48 in spite of the fact that the volume of business hauled in 1933 was one-sixth less than in 1921. With the increase in wages and prices of materials and supplies in 1934 and 1935, Mr. Pelley said the cost was increased somewhat but is still well below the cost of moving business in the years before the depression.

"In 1921," he continued, "the average freight revenue per ton mile was 1.275 cents. Today the average revenue is less than one cent for hauling a ton of freight a mile—beyond comparison the cheapest inland transportation for the average of all commodities, over all distances, between all points, in all seasons, and including all elements of cost.

"As a result of the war period the railroads owed the Government $1,080,000,000, about twice what they now owe. Of the amount then owed, 96.5 per cent, or nearly $1,043,000,000 has been repaid together with nearly $217,000,000 in interest. One thing that made this possible was the striking advance in efficiency, especially that achieved since 1923 through large investment in better plant and improvements in methods.

Rail Progress Not Ended

"Nor has progress in railroading come to an end. The improvements in safety, comfort, speed and attractiveness of passenger trains in the past few years are well known. Less well known but perhaps more important are the improvements in freight servico, either now in effect or under way.

"Regardless of the degree of efficiency which may be achieved by railroads, they will not be able by themselves to solve the so-called 'railroad problem.' In truth, it is not a railroad problem. It is a transportation problem, to be solved finally not only by the efforts of the railroads themselves, but also by the correction of the unwise public transportation policies which are at the root of the trouble.

"That railroads have been able to stay in business at all under such unequal conditions of competition, and to do the major transportation work of America, is due to the inherent superiority of the rail method of hauling, which alone can combine in one co-ordinated continent-wide operation the flexibility of the single car with the economy of mass transportation in long trains.

"The great need of the railroads today is more business. As the total commerce of the country may increase with national recovery, the railroads will secure the needed volume if given equality of treatment."

Wool Consumption For Nine Months Largest Since 1923

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports domestic mill consumption of wool from January through September at 219,100,000 pounds, the largest amount for any similar period since 1923.

Consumption during the like period last year totaled 114,900,000 pounds.

The increase was attributed to expansion in consumer buying power, depleted stocks of finished wool materials and government orders for wool fabrics.

The department said unemployment in the wool manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom is reported lower than at any time since 1928. Marked improvement in mill activity in both the United States and Europe was reported for recent months, and there has been a substantial rise in wool prices.

Railroad Optimist

J. J. Pelley
President of the Association of American Railroads

Normal Recovery Demanded by Gay; Opposes Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9—The possibilities of inflation are existant and "I personally and the interests I represent do not want it," declared Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, before Group V of the California Bankers Association here Dec. 7.

"It might well be that the skilled traders of by profession would win large personal gains from such a development. It might well be that as mere agents of a buying public large returns from commissions would be earned in an inflation-forced boom market," he declared.

"But those personal factors are wholly secondary in the eyes of the New York Stock Exchange. What we want is a healthy, wholesome, normal recovery, without frenzy or distorted values of unnatural gains. And because of this we would welcome a government policy which would permit recovery to continue in a normal way. We should welcome a balancing of the budget at the earliest practicable moment. We should like to see the restoration of a complete gold standard without further devaluation of the dollar.

"We would welcome a policy of economy in government with a view to the release of funds for investment in the productive enterprises of the nations. We should welcome a revision of that part of our tax laws that now penalizes the sale of securities in times of rising prices and thus creates an artificial scarcity value and intensifies the rise of stock prices.

"You have been through the fearful strain of a national suspension of all banks," Mr. Gay said. "And in the same way the security markets have suffered. And both of us have felt the hand of government regulation and faced the uncertainty of political regimentation.

"The storm was pretty bad, but we have ridden it out, and the future is not dark but light."

Economy League Reveals Plan For Balancing Budget

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The National Economy League has advanced a plan for balancing the national budget in the next fiscal year by cutting relief and public works outlays to $1,000,000,000.

With this and other retractions, it estimated total revenues at $5,313,000,000, and total disbursements at $4,540,383,000, leaving a surplus after a statutory debt retirement of $772,617,000.

The league figured that in addition to the sharp relief slash, $100,000,000 could be chopped from funds for public works and $400,000,000 saved by eliminating AAA benefit payments to farmers.

"The budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935, can be balanced," the league said. "It can be balanced without sacrificing necessary relief and without crippling any necessary government service."

"As to relief, we believe that $500,000,000 for subsidies to state relief funds will be ample to care for those actually in need after July 1, 1936," the league said.

Overproduction Seen Aiding Oil Industry Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Looks as if the oil producers were not in such bad way after all. Much has been said about wasteful overproduction, but; according to a survey by Poor's Publishing Company, the petroleum industry's economic position has been strengthened, rather than weakened, by overproduction of crude oil, and the duplication of refining and marketing facilities.

Vast reserves of oil that were not known to exist 10 years ago are now proven. This fortifies the industry's investment in refining, transporting and marketing facilities which are dependent on the continued flow of raw materials.

"The cheapness and plenitude of supplies," continues the survey, "has discouraged efforts to develop substitutes which are the bane of most every big industry's existence, no matter how well entrenched its economic position may have appeared.

"The favorable significance of these underlying factors can hardly be overemphasized. They have been obscured and distorted in recent years by the welter of discussions provoked by the excessive supplies of crude oil, and the efforts to control production.

"Another factor of importance in considering the outlook is the established demand for derivatives of crude oil. The present-day position of gasoline is impregnable. Its displacement by any other fuel, or any lower grade product of petroleum, is quite distant.

"Petroleum lubricants have gained an absolutely indispensable position in every industry where a wheel turns or a friction bearing moves. They are the only known lubricants that will stand up under the strain of modern speed, resist heat and cold, and give dependable all-round service.

"While petroleum derivatives number some 400, and range from fuel oil to cosmetics, it is considered by technicians that the surface has only been scratched in breaking down its chemical properties.

"Demand factors in the petroleum industry are distinctly favorable. Domestic consumption of the 'money product'—gasoline—declined less than any other major commodity during the depression. In fact, during the first two years of the depression gasoline consumption increased, reaching the peak of 16,621,000,000 gallons in 1931. In 1932, domestic use declined about 7 per cent, and in 1933 about 0.2 per cent. The year 1934 witnessed an 8 per cent gain to establish the highest consumption on record. Gasoline consumption has continued to increase at a phenomenal rate in 1935.

"Oil company earnings for 1935 will make an excellent showing, in some cases far exceeding estimates made only a few months ago. Increased earnings are attributable to larger volume, which is being handled at little, if any, increase in operating expenses and with an actual decrease in fixed interest charges, accomplished by a substantial reduction in this industry's funded debt."

Pay Rolls and Sales Jump in Middle West

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9 (AP)—Industrial pay rolls and retail sales have soared to a point approximating the "boom days" of 1929, surveys in several large Ohio cities disclosed today.

Cleveland and Chamber of Commerce statisticians said factory workers would receive a total of $25,000,000 in wages for December, compared to $16,000,000 in the corresponding month a year ago.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Toledo announced a gain of 42 per cent in employment among 51 representative firms there this week as compared to the corresponding week of 1934.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce claimed that city led the entire state in employment gains over the last three-month period, bringing the number of workers to 92 per cent of the all-time peak in 1929, when 20,217 were employed.

Youngstown industrial circles there expressed the belief steel production next week would hit 62 per cent of capacity, previous high for the year established last February.

Northern Ohio concerns have declared or expect to declare dividends payable by Jan. 2 totaling $4,000,000, most of which would be available for holiday shopping.

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Bank of Boston
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and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS

Fitting Education To Youth Urged By Vocational Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—Fit the schooling to the boy, to the farm on which he lives, or the town in which he spends his time—such was the theme song of a general session of experts in vocational education assembled here from all parts of the country for the national convention of the American Vocational Association held here recently.

Fit the studies to the whole range of the child's living rather than put them ' an airtight container unrelated to the world in which the boy or girl must make a living, the vocationists stressed. In fact the representatives of some 15,000 members of the national organization resolved at the close of their discussion to authorize a special commission to go out and see what can be done about revising the public school curriculum to give more attention to vocational training. They are putting on this committee not only some of their own members but educators from pregressive schools as well in order to bring up to date the educational system to fit the boy to his environment.

Reconstruction Urged

A whole reconstruction of education is needed, it was agreed, so that Johnnie can learn the things that will help him get a job when he gets through school. Why should he study geometry, Spanish, or Latin when he is going to be a paper hanger or a bricklayer to earn his daily bread.

In making this new curriculum all elements in the child's life should be taken into consideration—his home, community, school, family circumstances—the vocational trainers agreed. Then make some kind of a course of study which fits the boy or girl, the man or woman, they say. The main objective of the whole system of vocational training in this country is to relate education to living, it was brought out in one of the sectional meetings.

A half million farm people are enrolled in vocational education in agriculture in rural communities at the present time, and another half million in studying for wage earning pursuits like the building trades, metal trades, and other skilled labor. In addition, there are now a half million girls studying home economics in vocational departments of schools learning the practical side of homemaking, officers of the organization estimated. But more of this vocational type of training should get into the public school curriculum, the vocational trainers believe.

New Philosophy

In the agricultural section, the men who spend their time out in the highways and byways teaching farm boys and girls the practical side of agriculture, tried to formulate a new philosophy. In a panel discussion, led by N. E. Fitzgerald, professor of agricultural education, at the University of Tennessee, they came to the conclusion that the farmer of today must be considered the "farmer-citizen" and dealt with from that point of view.

"Our agricultural education must catch the problems of the future," declared A. M. Field, department of agricultural education, University of Minnesota. "The youngsters we train today will have to practice them later in a different world because of the constant changes. We must put the education of the boy above the skills we teach. We should consider what the studies do to the boy, not the boy to the studies."

Taught More

Farmers and farm boys will have to be taught more than just how to produce crops, it was brought out in the panel discussion. They need to know about some of the things which control their future after the crops are produced. An example was given of a farmer who brought in some potatoes to market and asked the dealer how much he would give him. The dealer said, "Two dollars," so the farmer got "two dollars," about half their value, all because the farmer had not looked up the market price in the newspaper. He did not know what he should get and so the dealer practically stole the potatoes, it was pointed out. Now if the farmer were taught how to fit himself into the whole scheme of farming and learned how his farm produce fit into the entire national agriculaural and economic set-up, he would be much better off, it was concluded.

"Vocational agriculture can contribute a great deal to the betterment of rural life," declared Mr. Fitzgerald. "Our teaching of agriculture must be functional. Rural boys are interested in local problems and especially in the farmer's problem which is closest to him. We must help him to become a broadened student of the world's interesting problems and facts.

"Our philosophy for vocational agriculture should be very broad. It should be one that will combine the cultural and the practical, with the child as the center of all planning and training. Somewhere along the line we have forgotten that the child is the only thing that counts in education and that the subject of study is of no importance unless it contributes to a better trained individual."

One of the biggest jobs, according to R. V. Billington, federal agent, industrial education, United States office of education, is to get school administrators and the public to recognize the value of specific vocational training.

"We are training young people so that when they get through school they will have something to sell in the way of training," he said. "They can go in and convince the industrialist that they can do a specific thing and do it accurately and well. We are trying to help young folks to get a job, hold a job, and get a better job."

Mexico Donates Air Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 7—The Aztec calendar engraved on a solid silver plate has been donated by the Ministry of Communications to the committee in charge of the Miami, Fla., air festival which is being held Dec. 5-10. The prize will be known as Mexico's Trophy.

He Grew Best American Corn

J. C. Allen

William Carr Lentz and Champion Corn

This Jeffersonville (Ind.) Man Won the Grand Sweepstakes Prize at the International Hay and Grain Show, as Part of the Livestock Exposition at Chicago

Livestock Show at Chicago Shows Farm Youth Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—This big city has a better conception today not only of the progress being made in farming in the country at large, but of the fine young people that are growing up on these same farms. For the International Live Stock Exposition which closed Saturday has given Chicago a week of rural education.

City visitors to the exposition were impressed with the up-to-date, intelligent appearance of the youngsters, 300 of whom paraded their animals through the arena. The 4-H Club lads who led their exhibition cattle were in the main high school boys who can dribble a basketball as skillfully as they can curry a calf. The 4-H Club girls who took part in the stock feeding contest had also learned the art of tasteful dressing.

True to Their Environment

But they did not try to look citified. Many of the boys wore regular farm overalls, dark shirts and leather jackets when they led their animals into the ring. Some of the girl stock exhibitors wore breeches as city girls do for hiking. They have a feeling for fitness and dress for the occasion

The parade of more than 300 animals in the junior feeding contest tested what stock men call the "showmanship" of the youngsters. Grooming a calf for the show ring is one step which these young people have mastered. They know just how to give them soapy baths, curl their hair and make them generally presentable. Then they know how to line up their animals like a Broadway chorus to face the judge in the ring, and lastly, how to parade them soldier fashion at the close of the exposition as they are led to the auction arena for sale.

Auction prices this year were generally better than last. The champion steer happened to bring exactly the same price as that paid for last year's champion. Pat's Blue Ribbon, owned and exhibited by 19-year-old Cleo E. Yoder, was sold for $3150, at the rate of $3 a pound. Prices during the years 1931-1933 were less than half of this figure.

The grand champion carload of hogs, owned by Harry Kindschi of Prairie du Sac, Wis., was sold at $13 a hundred pounds, reported to be the highest price since 1926. The carlot of lambs entered by C. J. Brodie of Stouffville, Ont., also brought a much better price than last year's champions. They were sold at $27.25 a hundred. The grand champion carlot of beef cattle, owned by Henry Harmsen of Tweed Grove, Iowa, was sold for $30 a hundred.

Ambassador Does Honors

Horses, a prominent part of this year's show, were singled out for a special honor when the King Albert Cup given each year for the best Belgian horse was presented by the Belgian ambassador, Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz. It was awarded to Herman C. Horneman of Danville, Ill., for his Belgian mare, Lady Successor.

Attendance at this year's show has been excellent. Last year's attendance was double that of 1933, and this has consistently outstripped last year's. The first six days registered about 300,000 people.

Ten ears of corn just a shade better than any other 10 ears assembled from the fields of the United States and exhibited here have made William Carr Lentz not only "corn king" but an important figure in the seed corn world this year.

The farmer who gets the silver cup for the year is likely to find his mail filled during the following months with inquiries about his seed.

What's Going On in the Arts

Flute Players Club

THE Boston Flute Players Club opened its new season yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Vendome with a program that sustained the interest of novelty which has marked its entire course. It was pleasant to see the numerous assemblage and to hear the warmth of the greeting (a discreet ovation) extended to Georges Laurent, the music director of the club, when he first appeared on the platform. It was a deserved tribute to his labors in the cause of chamber music in Boston.

Two of the items on yesterday's program were heard for the first time in Boston: Arnold Bax's Harp Quintet (Messrs. Elcus, Lauga, Lefranc, A. Zighera and B. Zighera) and Erwin Schulhoff's Concertino for flute (Mr. Laurent), viola and doublebass (Mr. Girard).

The Bax (written in 1919) is a characteristically neo-Impressionist piece in a single movement of contrasted sections. One would expect the harp to lend itself particularly well to the twilight imaginings of Bax, but oddly enough the harp seemed quite superfluous to this music, which, one felt, would have sounded as well or better without it, since it is employed more for conventional measures of accompaniment than as an important voice in the ensemble. The work as a whole left an effect of vagueness and lack of definite purpose.

Schulhoff is a Czech, whose name is better known hereabouts than his music. He has not been represented on a Boston symphony program, although he has written several orchestral pieces, including a piano concerto. His Concertino is unusual not only for its strange combination of instruments but for its content. It consists of four movements, the first and the third slow, the others fast. The two Andantes are singularly uninteresting, but in the Allegro furioso and the Rondino the composer gets down to the serious business of being amusing, and he succeeds in a grotesque sort of way, which involves rapid changes to a piccolo on the part of the flutist—a transition which Mr. Laurent accomplished with aplomb. It was interesting to note that Schulhoff, though a modernist, does not hesitate to appeal to the risibilities of an audience with the same sort of little sudden quirk at the end of a movement on which older composers have relied—a bit of musical hokum that survives changes of style.

Debussy's Sonate for flute, viola and harp was grateful to hear, not only for its agreeable tonal qualities but for its form and for the excellence of the writing for the instruments. Haydn's Quartet in G major concluded the proceedings.

L. A. S.

People's Symphony Orchestra

IN ONE of the most satisfying programs of the season, so far, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky conductor, dedicated the major portion of its concert yesterday afternoon to honoring Arthur Foote. Opening with Mr. Foote's Air in G major for string orchestra, Mr. Sevitzky proceeded to the Fugue from the String Suite in E major, and Four Character Pieces after the "Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam. With Isabel French as soprano soloist, there followed a trio of Mr. —"Tranquillity," "The Rose and the Gardener" and an Irish Folk Song. The concert closed with the Brahms Symphony No. 1.

Mr. Foote is an American product, and the thoughtful music lover, hearing his compositions too infrequently, is often unaware that this venerated musician speaks in a distinctly American and clear-cut musical idiom. There is never any attempt to curry favor with the listener, nor, on the other hand, is there such a display of tonal esoterics as to make the music vague or unintelligible. Mr. Foote has the happy faculty of writing for the professional musician as well as the layman; therefore his measures inevitably carry a message to every hearer.

The message yesterday was delivered in a most effective manner by the orchestra. The Air and the Fugue gave the audience a pleasurable demonstration of the capabilities of the string sections and the four musical quatrains suggested by the "Rabaiyat" revealed again the general excellence of this orchestra. Mrs. French sang under a very apparent handicap, but interpretatively her performance was above reproach and won the merited approval of the audience. Mr. Foote, who was present, must have been gratified with the presentation of that part of the program bearing his name.

The orchestra appeared to be in top form during the entire performance of the symphony. Mr. Sevitzky conducted sans score and each choir responded with great flexibility. Tonal balance was well maintained, attacks and releases had bite and the Andante sostenuto, a movement to test the mettle of any orchestra, was sung with fine regard for nuance. In all, an achievement which reflected credit upon both orchestra and conductor, deserving the enthusiastic applause of an audience which well filled Jordan Hall.

G. M. S.

Green Spurns Bid to Desert A. F. of L. Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers of America, invited William Green to quit the presidency of the American Federation of Labor Dec. 7, and become instead the head of the new committee for industrial organization, at the same salary now received.

Mr. Green, however, promptly declined the offer.

Mr. Green is himself a member of the United Mine Workers and it is generally agreed that it is through their support he is able to hold the federation's presidency. Mr. Lewis' proposal accordingly put him in a difficult position.

"It is bruited about," wrote Mr. Lewis in an open letter, released Dec. 7, "that your private sympathies and individual inclinations lie with the group espousing the industrial type of organization, while your official actions and public utterances will be in support of their adversaries.

Open to Criticism

"Such a policy is vulnerable to criticism and will hardly suffice to protect you against attacks that may ensue from advocates of the craft philosophy. They may feel rightfully that more is due them than perfunctory support.

"Why not return to your father's house? You will be welcome. If you care to dissociate yourself from your present position, the Committee for Industrial Organization will be happy to make you its chairman in my stead. The honorarium will be equal to that you now receive. The position would be as permanent as the one you occupy.

An Enlarged Opportunity

"You would have the satisfaction of supporting a cause in which you believe inherently, and of contributing your fine abilities to the achievement of an enlarged opportunity for the nation's workers."

The Lewis letter leaves the developing labor cleavage in a condition of greater obscurity than heretofore with an apparent crisis approaching. The proponents of industrial organization have long been dissatisfied with the alleged failure of the craft unions to organize the poorer, and unskilled workers.

Accused of "Classiness"

The A. F. of L. has long been accused of being a home of the "aristocrats" of the labor world, while organization of the lower groups has proceeded more slowly in the U. S. than in other industrial countries.

Another factor in the situation is the reviving business outlook, which is nearly always the signal for exhanced labor organization in the United States.

An American labor movement on an industrial basis would presumably be more radical than the A. F. of L.

A. F. of L. Distinctiveness

Lewis L. Lorwin, in a Brookings Institution book, on the labor movement, declared:

"The features of the A. F. of L., which have distinguished it from national labor organizations of European countries and which call for explanations are its non-Socialist character, its denial of the theory of the class struggle, its indifference to the idea of the historic mission of organized labor, its pragmatic outlook and business policies, and its limited economic and political powers."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Print Processes; Seventeenth Century Prints of Flowers; Lithographs by Bresdin and Redon; Wood Cuts by Hans Balding. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open weekdays 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Woodcuts, engravings, drawings by Eric Gill and others, Japanese pottery, Dec. 31.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Exhibition of originals from the new children's books. Illustrators represented are Dorothy Lathrop, Wanda Gag, Helen Sewell, Grace Paul, Kate Seredy, William and Elizabeth Mackinstry.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 2; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs modeled by three WPA artists. Christmas greens and candles. A 75-year-old presepio from Italy. Also exhibitions of art from many lands.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Drawings and water colors by George Grosz.

Copley Society—Paintings by Charlotte W. Butler. Through Dec. 14.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by Wm. M. Jewell and Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 14.

Number Ten Gallery—Oils by F. M. Alexander, Dec. 14.

Myles Standish Galleries—Paintings and etchings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Through Dec. 14.

Du Buron Studio—Water colors and lithographs by Daphne Dunbar. Through Dec. 14.

Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of Miss Elna Derbyshire's flower paintings. Through Dec. 25.

Goodman-Walker, Inc. — Exhibition by Fiske Boyd.

Junior League—Modern furniture by Peter Kilham of Tekton and photographs by Eliot Porter.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Francis Orville Libby. Through Dec. 15.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition. Reproductions of paintings by Van Gogh. Through Dec. 14.

Boston Public Library—Pewter by Pewter Collectors Club of America, Dec. 15.

Fine Arts Theater—Water colors by A. D'Amato, to Dec. 13.

Boston Art Club—Small paintings and sculpture. Through Dec. 28.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Anniversary exhibition. Woodcuts and line engravings by Thomas W. Nason.

Boston City Club—"Century" group of wood engravers.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings of the sky and other pictures by Harry Sutton Jr. Through Dec. 21.

Vose Galleries—Drawings by Alejandro De Canedo. Through Dec. 14.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Alexis Arapoff.

Holman's Print Shop—Memorial show of Timothy Cole's wood engravings.

Twentieth Century Club—Pencil paintings by John Pratt Whitman. Through December.

Fine Arts Guild—Skiing drawings and photographs. Through Dec. 21.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

Crab Consumes Coconuts

One of the commonest creatures on the Keeling Islands in the Indian Ocean is a monstrous crab which lives on coconuts,

State Troops Seize Road License Office In South Carolina

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 9 (AP)—National Guardsmen seized a disputed highway license office at Charleston Dec. 7 under orders of Governor Olin Johnston and the military command the Governor set up over the highway department said similar action would be taken elsewhere in the State if necessary.

Maj. Frank H. Barnwell, military governor of the road bureau that the Governor took over in a coup Oct. 28, said Capt. Joe Bates, Lieut. O. W. Harmon, and eight enlisted men of an Orangeburg Machine Gun Company had assumed control at Charleston "on instructions of the Governor."

Although the 39-year-old Governor who as a youthful legislator eight years ago declared war on the highway commission which he termed a "giant political machine," ignored the Supreme Court, he seemingly has started the whole row back to that tribunal.

The Supreme Court Thursday handed down a decision in a suit brought by the ousted commissioners which held that his seizure of road affairs was unconstitutional and reinstated the commission. The Governor then reinforced his troops at the highway department and declared the National Guard in charge of all road matters.

Businessmen Called Pilots of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 — Social progress and prosperity do not come through politics but through the work of inventive and executive experts who replace disorder and backward methods with order and new systems of production and distribution, said Horace P. Liversidge, general manager of the Philadelphia Electric Company, in a Founder's Day address at Drexel Institute.

"Social advance," Mr. Liversidge declared, "comes not from below but from above, not from the weak but strong, not from men suffering poverty, but from those empowered by wealth and enlightened by education and experience. Businessmen do not preach Socialism. They work at their industry, which socializes as it succeeds."

Asserting that mass opinion is being guided away from the best interests of the people as a whole, by those who preach the gospel of distrust of producers, of resentment and class hatred, Mr. Liversidge said, "the hope for social improvement lies in American economic doctrines, in scientific discipline within the business structure and the will of the businessman."

SEC Seeks Delay In Utility Actions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission today filed motions asking the District of Columbia Supreme Court to delay action on injunction proceedings brought against the Government by seven utility holding companies, pending a Supreme Court ruling in the Electric Bond and Share case.

The motion in the local federal court added:

"There have been filed in at least 10 district courts of the United States at least 48 bills of complaint on behalf of 147 plaintiffs, all of which similarly seek to enjoin the enforcement of the said act, on the grounds that it is unconstitutional.

"The Government is anxious to secure an early determination of the constitutionality of said act. To that end, the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to its duty under the act, has already instituted a civil suit in the southern district of New York against Electric Bond and Share Company and five of its principal subsidiary holding companies.

"No public interest will be served by pressing for a decision of this issue in a multitude of suits. On the contrary, such a course of action will tend to clog the courts, overtax the facilities of the Government, and make against that orderly and economical disposition of the controversy that is the Government's aim."

Produce Truck Strike Ends in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 — The produce truck drivers' strike, which had tied up deliveries of vegetables and fruits in this city for several days, was settled Dec. 5, by agreements between the Brotherhood of Transportation Workers, the Perishable Fruit and Produce Haulers' Association and the Committee of Fair Practice of the Fruit and Produce Industry.

The agreement was brought about largely through the efforts of Mrs. Rose Forrester, Federal Labor Department Conciliator; Charles Kutz, State mediator, and Dr. Jacob Billikopf, who acter as impartial chairman at the conferences between the different parties involved.

The strikers have obtained their objectives, which included a closed shop, $30 a week minimum for drivers and 40 cents an hour for helpers, with a 48-hour week. Helpers must not work more than 12 hours in any single day.

Say It With Pork Chops, Grocers Urge Givers

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9 (AP)—If Santa Claus leaves you a can of asparagus soup this Christmas instead of the wrist watch you expected, blame it on the neighborhood grocer.

For grocers here, piqued at the share of Yuletide dollars the jewelers and clothiers have been garnering, are launching a campaign to convince the public there is as much sentiment in a pork chop as a perfume bottle.

Last night they held a mass meeting to devise the best means to put across their new slogan—"Say Merry Christmas this year with a gift of foods."

Litchfield Woman Wins Farm Speaking Contest

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Mrs. Carrie Smith Colby, of Litchfield, N. H., won the national public speaking contest at the convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation yesterday.

Thirteen farm women, representing as many states, spoke on "The Farm Home and the World Today," in the finals of the contest which convention officials said drew 1000 entrants.

A $25 prize and a gold medal went to Mrs. Colby. Fifteen dollars and a silver medal were presented to the second prize winner, Mrs. Randall Spoerlein, of New Windsor, Md.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington*	New York, Dec. 14	Dec. 13, 8:00 pm	Dec. 14, 8:00 am
Rex†	New York, Dec. 14	Dec. 13, 8:00 pm	Dec. 14, 8:00 am
Europa‡	N. Y'k, Dec. 14, 12 m'dn't	Dec. 14, 1:00 pm	Dec. 14, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco, Dec. 18	Dec. 13, 4:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm
Nordic	San Francisco, Dec. 19	Dec. 14, 4:00 pm	Dec. 14, 7:30 pm
Nordic	San Pedro, Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jefferson	Seattle, Dec. 21	Dec. 16, 4:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm
President Coolidge	San Francisco, Dec. 28	Dec. 23, 4:00 pm	Dec. 23, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries only.
‡Must be specially addressed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PECANS

ORDER NOW FOR CHRISTMAS
Send $2.50 for 5 lbs. or $4.50 for 10 lbs., $10.50 for 25 lbs. of large size genuine SHELLED CARLANA PECANS.
Postage paid anywhere U. S. A. Guaranteed. CARLANA ACRES, OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-109, Watertown, New York.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Foundation
A Non-Profit Organization
Established 1922
Owned and Operated by a Board of Trustees. One branch for care of MENTAL CASES, separate branch for REST and STUDY and care of those meeting PHYSICAL PROBLEMS.
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Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CANDY—HOLIDAY—DIRECT SELLING! 3 lb. tin, 126 pieces, high grade hand dipped chocolates including nuts, fruits. Sure repeat item. Also famous Bryn Mawr miniatures and CHARMS hard candy Christmas tree decorations. Good profits. Room 1431, 154 Nassau St., New York City.

LADIES—Start now; sell famous EVERWEAR hosiery; guaranteed quality, recognized values build healthy repeat business; also nationally advertised quality lingerie and highly profitable personalized compacts and exclusive novelties; substantial profits. EVERWEAR HOSIERY, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET

..for the discriminating

We have a few delightful suites of 2 to 5 rooms available at

Oxford Courts
5 Arlington St. — Cambridge, Mass.
TROW 4220

TORONTO, ONT.—3-room apt., newly decorated, hardwood floors, hot water heating, light, phone. 319 Beech Ave. HO. 5942.

UPTOWN APARTMENTS
3-6 rooms, modern, heated, unfurnished; $40-$55.50; furnished slightly more. 24-A Clearway St., Boston. KEN. 0482.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., Grand Central District—Two cozy single rooms, large kitchen, bath; suitable two business girls; 5 flight walk-up apartment. 225 E. 39th St. (Apt. 23).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, young lady to share two-room, kitchenette and bath apartment, furnished, twin beds. Tel. Columbia 6537-J. Apt. 24, 1420 Harvard St. N. W.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Hudson View Gardens, 183rd St. and Pinehurst Ave. (Apartment T-42) — 3½ rooms, reconditioned; beautiful river view from all windows; one block subway; apply real estate office on premises.

ARTISTS

JAMES BLOMFIELD, PAINTER, ETCHER
56 Grenville Street W., Toronto, Ont.
Small Pictures in Oil and Water Color

BOOKS

COURSE in American extension school of law, unused, including opportunity for LL.B. degree. MRS. J. J. HOLT, Sandersville, Ga.

CAKES

HOME-MADE rich, dark Fruit Cake; 2, 3, 4 and 5 lbs., at $1 lb; Christmas tins 20c. E. JURGENS, 130 Alexander Ave. White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 3380-R.

DOGS FOR SALE

IRISH SETTER PUPPIES. Exceptionally fine. Make splendid companions. P. O. Box 9, Seaford, L. I., N. Y. Ph. Wantagh 287.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, rugs, from wealthy homes, reasonable; special prices on new Simmons bedding, studio beds, twin beds. LLOYDS SALES ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, resident secretary, stenographer, mature in Christian Science, middle-aged, well-educated; qualified to meet the public with poise and dignity; to assist in office of established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS. — Attractive home, overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

LEGAL NOTICES

The Director of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection having authorized on the 30th of November, 1935, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of February 19, 1920, a change in the name of the Gas Yacht SAISPAS (234990) tonnage 28 tons gross, Amos Nowell, Owner, to that of ANNA LEE AMES, public notice is hereby given of such change in name in compliance with the laws of the United States relating thereto.
JOSEPH A. MAYNARD, Collector of Customs.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 164 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

CHOICE SEASON RENTALS, BEAUTIFUL HOMES FOR SALE. J. W. EDDY, REALTOR, WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.

FLORIDA—Beautiful home, overlooking lake, income producing, near new cross-state canal. ROBERTS, 36-20 Parsons Blvd., Flushing, L. I.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.—Apts. from $450 up; houses from $1200 up for season lease. Full information write or wire JOHN C. FRAZURE, REALTOR, 833 Lincoln Road.

RECANING

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Expert cane seating; reasonable. MRS. BISCHOFF, 24 Rimmon Street.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WANTED—Lady who would appreciate a happy home in the country, 16 miles from Boston; reasonable. MRS. J. C. BROWN, 452 Pleasant St., So. Weymouth, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

CORAL GABLES (Miami), FLA. — Choice room with bath, dressing closet, balcony; also smaller room with bath, porch. 1521 Catalonia Ave., Coral Gables, Ph. Ev. 1007-R.

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large room with bath, private apartment. Phone Gramercy 7-7953.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, Lingerie, Christmas Gifts pays big commissions daily; quality merchandise; experience unnecessary; credit. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, well-educated Englishwoman seeks position of responsibility in household; cheerful companionable disposition; understands young people; would travel; reliable driver. Box 55, Greenwich, Conn.

SINGLE, middle-aged woman will give services as housekeeper; can assume full charge if necessary; Christian Science home preferred. Box T-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG English woman desires position nursery governess; children 18 months-6 years preferred; American; references. Write Box H-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEXTILE MENDING

HUB TEXTILE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Burns, Tears Renoven Invisibly. Little Bldg., Boston. Room 1158, LIBerty 7806. Present this ad for reduction.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

United States

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
813 FRANKLIN STREET — TEL. 7032

Fascinating DORIAN by WATSON STERLING
MILLARD F. DAVIS, INC.
Jeweler and Silversmith Since 1879
831 MARKET STREET — Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Bradley Christmas Cards
Greeting Cards, Circulating Library
MILLINERY, HOSIERY, LINGERIE, HANDBAGS, etc. Ideal for Christmas Gifts
CHEERIO SHOP
EDITH CORNELISON, Proprietor
1410½ NEW YORK AVENUE, N. W.

THE BABY MODE
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL
Christmas and Shower Gifts and Novelties in Choice Assortment
All moderately priced.
1772 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.
Open Evenings — Phone Columbia 6158

IDA'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
5001 Georgia Avenue at Longfellow Street
Full line of Christmas Gifts for every member of the family. Christmas Cards, Christmas Gift Packages, Paper, Ribbons, Seals, etc.

C. E. ZIMMERMAN
HANDMADE NECKWEAR
as Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Ideal for Christmas Gifts
Local Representative — CHAS. A. MATSON
736 Rock Creek Ch. Road
Phone Columbia 10012 and I will call with samples.

20% MORE
allowed on Old Gold, Jewelry and Watches when purchasing New Hamilton or Elgin Watches. Free appraisal. Mail orders filled.
J. K. LEWIS
505½ 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE
2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.
Cleaning Pressing — NORTH 1413 — Dyeing Repairing
Fur Coats, Cleaned, Glazed, Relined, Stored, $12
Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

LetterWriterService
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST. N. W. — ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

MAINE

AUBURN

DILL'S TEXACO SERVICE STATION
C. L. DILLINGHAM, Prop.
GAS—OIL
GREASING
TIRES
Court and Spring Sts.

SHOES REPAIRED
Mean Money Saved
Try Our Expert Work at Moderate Prices
ROBERT W. VICKERY
154 TURNER STREET

BOYS' SKI CLOTHES
Waterproof Pants
Jackets — Ski Caps
Bass Ski Boots
COBB-WATSON CO.
51 COURT STREET

Auburn's Great Christmas Store
Now overflowing with beautiful, practical Gifts, also Sports Togs and a new line of Kiddies' Clothes.
L. C. NUTTER
46-48 COURT STREET

New Christmas Watches
Elgin, Waltham, Hamilton and Gruens
A large assortment of the standard makes of Silverware
Diamond Rings in the Latest Designs
WELLS & HICKS
94 COURT STREET — *JEWELERS*

FRANCIS ELECTRICAL CO.
74 MAIN STREET
Tel. 4643
All Kinds of Electrical Work

BANGOR

GOOD EYESIGHT... *Is Important!*
Protect your eyesight with Better Light Lamps that are now available in wall, desk and lounge models. Inspect those new scientific designed lamps and note their better light.
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co.
"At Any of Our Stores"
31 MAIN STREET

Rines Co.
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTWEAR

DILLINGHAM'S
13 HAMMOND STREET
Booksellers and Stationers
Christmas Cards. Fancy Wrapping Papers, Ribbons and Seals
Also
MANY LOVELY GIFTS

The Franklin Hat and Gift Shop
17 FRANKLIN STREET

MISS LULA E. BICKFORD
Gifts, Lamps, Shades, Cards, Lending Library

MRS. MAUD C. CLARRY
Hats, Yarns, Knitting Instructions

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop — CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE — *Opposite City Hall*

Curran Co. Boot Shop
IN BANGOR
Is a Good Place to Buy Your Shoes
Red Cross, Walk-Over, Selby SHOES

THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CHINA
Choice Selection of
NOVELTY GIFTS

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square — Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street — Dial 6133
• Christmas Gifts •
Complete Line of Toys for Both Boys and Girls. Largest Assortment in Years.
Gifts for Grown Ups Also
RICE and MILLER CO.
BANGOR — 118 Years on Broad Street

LEWISTON

Buy your Comfy Slippers *at*
MAYNARDS' BOOT SHOP
180 Lisbon Street
"The Store of Friendly Service"
SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

SHOP EARLY
MEN: Zipper Traveling Bags, Gladstone Bags, Billfolds, Toilet Cases, Key Cases, Hickok Belts
LADIES: Hat-boxes, Fitted and Unfitted Cases, Book Covers, Dressing Cases, Wardrobe Cases, Bridge Sets, Writing Cases
Fogg's Leather Store — 122 MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MAINE

LEWISTON (Continued)

Judkins Laundry, Inc.
Complete Laundry Service
193 Middle Street 29-W

We have a variety of pretty and useful gifts priced from 50c up—for your
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Geo. V. Turgeon & Co.
JEWELERS
80 LISBON ST. Sign "Big Chime Clock"

Coal, Coke, Wood, Fuel Oils
Your entire heating needs covered
H. B. SKINNER CO.
CHAS. E. HILTON, Prop.
44 Lincoln Street Tel. 1016-W

CHRISTMAS FOOD SHOP
BASKETS, NOVELTIES
Pure Candy for the Kiddies
BOSTON TEA STORE
S. S. WOODBURY, *Prop.*
249 Main Street Phone 153

PORTLAND

This is truly Christmas Shopping Headquarters for Portland and Maine

Every department is a gift shop and every shop abounds with things to please the most particular recipient. Everywhere the spirit of a real Old Fashioned Christmas permeates the air. On every hand unending gift selections are revealed—things chosen wisely that you may choose well.

PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
522 CONGRESS STREET

CARTER BROS. CO.
JEWELERS
WATCHES, DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
GIFTS
for All Occasions
521 CONGRESS STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Choice Christmas Gifts

MR. HEINZ
offers Hair Artistry at Moderate Prices in His New
HEINZ BEAUTY SALON
Libby Building (Old Y. M. C. A.)
Tel. 37611—Portland, Me.
"The atmosphere is pleasing"

Drink Oakhurst Dairy Milk
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Ave., Portland, Me.

Lamey-Wellehan
Announces
the Premier Showing of a Complete Assemblage of
I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
539 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One. Navy Standard.
New River
Coke—Cleercoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
51 Main Street Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Tel.: 1046. Address: 53 South St.
Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

INSURANCE
is our Business
SERVICE
is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

BIBLES AND BOOKS
Religious Book Shop
22-24 Warren Street

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

CONCORD (Continued)

GROCERIES
Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
including HARPER METHOD *Products*
Shampooing, Care of Scalp, Waving — Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
TEL. 2301 CONCORD, N. H.

Reasonably Priced Gifts
which are a pleasure to give as well as receive.
G. W. STUART & CO.
30 NORTH MAIN STREET

LEATHER GOODS make desirable and practical Christmas Gifts!
We Carry a Complete Line
PELISSIER'S
Harness and Luggage Store
9 WARREN STREET PHONE 1406

N. P. JOHNSON CO.
Distributors for S. S. Pierce Co.
Meats—Poultry
Domestic and Imported Groceries
62 Pleasant St.—Concord—22 Liberty St.

W. CARPENTER
Painters and Decorators
Paints and Varnishes
Moore's Paints
Send us your inquiries
PHONE 1417 7 BRIDGE ST.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 564 and 565

LUNCHEON SETS
That give an air of elegance and good taste.
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

A Christmas Gift for All the Year
PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
of All Makes.
SILENT, STERLING AND STANDARD MODELS
$12.50 to $67.50
J. H. FORSTER
22 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD, N. H.
Tel. 494-W 494-R

Seamans Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
Ideal Christmas Gifts
Electrical Appliances and Radios
KELVINATOR and GRUNOW REFRIGERATION — LYNN OIL BURNERS
28 Pleasant Street Phone 1486

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 DURGIN AVE. Phone 2100
Retail Dept., 10 N. Main Phone 1370

"Say It With Flowers"
from
Greene's Flower Shop
FLORIST and DECORATOR
Manchester, N. H. Concord, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

WILLIAM H. HOYT
Funeral Home
A Courteous Friendly Service
33 So. Main St. Phone 33

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS

DOVER

JAMES K. HORNE
56 Summer Street, Dover, N. H.
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
PYREX BRAND OVENWARE
FOR BAKING AND SERVING
LITTLEFIELD FRARY AND CO.
23 Washington Street

For CHRISTMAS
EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE
Also
M & M'S CAKES AND PUDDINGS
WEBB'S GROCERY
Tel. 73 158 Washington Street

DOVER (Continued)

For Christmas
DANIEL GREEN
H. E. HUGHES
Morrill Building
Dine at
DAERIS TEA ROOM AND RESTAURANT
MORRILL BLDG.
We serve our own ice cream.
Take home a box of our candy.

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

Gifts of Furniture
Remembered, because they are useful, beautiful and lasting.
Hoitt's has always been known for its Quality merchandise
C. A. HOITT CO.
Valley and Wilson Streets

Headquarters
Gifts for Men
Christmas Shoppers will delight in the fine selection from which they can choose in each department, and will also delight in the Christmas Cheer of our Store.
Chas. M. Floyd Co.

Visit Our New
Night Life Shop —
In this shop you will find a gorgeous array of colorful new formal gowns and Sunday night dresses, just in time for the Holiday activities.
Priced from $6.95 to $29.75
Sizes 12 to 46
PARISEAU'S INC.

Chase Chromium Gifts for Christmas
Also
Electrical Gifts of Lasting Satisfaction
Dozens of Delightful New Gifts
You must come in, as words cannot describe them.
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
203 Hanover Street Tel. 7885

Lunches and Dinners

HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Sts. Phone 5644

STEELES SERVICE STORES
Groceries and Meats
Heinz Foods Products and Steeles Meat or Poultry insure you a perfect dinner.

815 Chestnut St. Ph. 296
776 Elm St. Ph. 4567

MASER BROS.
Leading Upholsterers
CARPET CLEANING
MATTRESS MAKING
209 MANCHESTER STREET

Merry Christmas
from
Mrs. Roscoe Chipman
of
Ward-Stilson Home Shopping Service
58 South Mammouth Road Phone 371
For Quick Heat and Economy Use
Manchester Coke
Made in Manchester by Manchester Workers
MANCHESTER GAS CO.
PHONE 1216

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 S. MAMMOTH ROAD
Phone 3294

Eye Brow Shaping, Manicuring, Facial — Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Finger Waving
ELSA KELLER
Hair Dresser
Bonney Bldg., Room 208
22 Amherst Street
Telephone 432

Karl W. Polson
Kalsomining, Paperhanging *and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done*
34 MASSABESIC ST.
Tel. Office 3146 Res. 4819-W

SKIS AND SLEDS
and Hundreds of Other
Sport Goods and TOYS
Come In and Shop
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ELECTRICAL DECORATIONS
OSGOOD'S
1034 ELM STREET

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Gifts of Variety
for the
Gentlemen on Your Christmas List
A Few Suggestions—
Mufflers, Belts, Garters, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Ties, Shirts, Sweaters
Suits that are sport, business or formal
Be sure to come in as there are many others.
Arthur E. Martin
836 Elm Street

GIFTS
mean more when they come from
Pearson Jewelry Store
Your friends will appreciate our name on your gift box.
926 ELM STREET

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Chas. B. Kearns
Expert Shoe Repairing

73 HANOVER STREET
PHONE 282

PORTSMOUTH

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
House Coats, Lounging Robes, Pajamas, Shirts, Neckwear, Hosiery
Pearson & Knowles Co.
82 FLEET STREET

Christmas is drawing near. Come and look at our beautiful SLIPPERS for all the family.
GOLOSHES: The most beautiful Overshoes you have ever seen.
F. C. Remick & Co. 18 Market Sq.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

ILLERMAN MINTS
STERLING SHOE STORE
142 Thames St. Phone 99
Home of Walk-Overs and Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery

George Bowen Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline Burning Oils, and Eveready Prestone
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE
The Perfect Gift
SCHICK SHAVER
BELLEVUE AVENUE

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

Christmas Cards
including appropriate religious sentiments as well as beautiful cards of THE MOTHER CHURCH
THE PLAZA CARD SHOP
114 WESTMINSTER STREET

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

J. E. MANN Inc.
Now Showing Many Beautiful and Practical Christmas Gifts, in All Departments of the Store
We invite your patronage.
106-108 MAIN STREET

Shop at the
A. F. ROBERTS STORE
LARGE VARIETY OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS
China and Glassware Specials at $1.00
Featuring the largest assortment of Toys in town at popular prices.
Also all kinds of Electrical Appliances.
108 MAIN ST. BRATTLEBORO, VT.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN
High Class Jewelers and Opticians
Telephone 1668
919 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

SHOP AT
THE NEW BROADWAY
For Practical Gifts
3007-09 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BARCLAY & SONS
Credit Jewelers
2605 Washington Ave., Newport News
Oldest Jewelry Store in the City
Came Here in 1896

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL
also
FUEL OIL
35th Street and Virginia Ave.

NORFOLK

D. P. STORES
Quality Foods
FRUIT CAKE
Purveyors of D. P. Brand Canned Goods
Locally owned chain of stores throughout Virginia and North Carolina
The D. P. Sign is a guarantee of courtesy, satisfaction and economy.

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
AGENTS
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 22661

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby St., Cor. Main

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

Dial 4-8661 WILLARD BATTERIES
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

SMITHFIELD HAM
Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Pies, Breads and Cakes

Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. GRACE DIAL 32805

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
Large Selection Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Wreaths
Fuqua & Sheffield
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Dial 4-4555
(Few Doors Above Byrd Theatre)

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK $5.00 $6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

FURRIER
HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Dial 39118
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of FURS will please MILADY

ROANOKE

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue West

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Flowers
Roanoke, Charlottesville, Va.
Bluefield, Princeton and Welch, W. Va.

WE ARE now displaying a beautiful line of useful and attractive Christmas goods.
Caldwell Sites Co.

There Are Three Kinds of Bread
GOOD—BETTER—BEST
The Best Is Always Obtainable at
MICHAEL'S BAKERY
Fresh at Your Door Each Day

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
SHOE SHINING
DYEING—QUICK SERVICE
King's Shoe Rebuilders
Formerly "City Shoe Rebuilders"
808 QUARRIER STREET
Between Capitol and Hale
CHARLESTON W. VA.

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Choose appropriate and needful gifts here—From our large and interesting assortments.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1312 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

The LITTLE GALLERY
918 Fifth Avenue
Furniture makes very acceptable gifts for the home.

J. F. Brandenburg
Diamonds—Jewelry—Watches
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
First Huntington National Bank
Arcade No. 12

Princess SHOPPE
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

BLUE DEL FLOWERS
446 Tenth St. Phone 7240

Phone 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2668, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A M to 5 P M daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
TOM CAMPBELL
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

CALGARY (Continued)

Wilkinson Electric Co.
LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412, L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave. West

Hudson's Bay Company.
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily, except Saturday. 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
AT DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON CANADA

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company.
Good Foods for your Christmas Table. Leave your orders early at our Pure Food Departments.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG CANADA
You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

A BLACK BUSINESS HANDLED WHITE
Jubilee Coal Co., Ltd.
236 OSBORNE STREET
W. E. MACNAMARA MANAGER
PHONES: BUS. 45 400 RES. 404 150

THE BLOSSOM FLORISTS
Flowers for Every Occasion
FRANK R. SKIDMORE
Member of the T. D. S.
1406 Main St. Phone 55550 Res. 55553

THE WINNIPEG
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Co. Ltd.
Phone 39 295
658 St. Matthews Avenue

HOUSTON & MASTERMAN
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 PORTAGE AVENUE

For Just That Better
DRY CLEANING and DYEING
PHONE 4-2-3-6-1

QUINTON'S
Cleaners • Dyers • Furriers
"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 61-661

Hudson's Bay Company.
If you haven't the patience or time to Knit
OUR SPORT SUITS
Have That Hand Made Look
They come in such charming color combinations, too—in wool boucles, nubbly knits, and Botany Wools. Moderately priced at
$12.95 to $29.75
Sports Wear, Second Floor

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 30178 FOR SERVICE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street S Baker 3320

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
The Christmas Season Is Here
We have a large stock of gifts any one will be proud to receive and you will be proud to give. We invite you into our store to look over our assortment and to select your gifts at leisure.
We deliver anything anywhere.

For the Women who know and want the best.
Liberty MONEY'S WEE'D LIMITED
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits Dresses, Hats and Hosiery
For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
CLEANERS AND DYERS
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4815

Prices FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E. BAKER 1715
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5204-05 We Deliver

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

CUMMING
The Clothier
Christmas Presents
Nicely Boxed
Marvelous Haberdashery
248 DUNDAS STREET

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

All Electrical Appliances and Christmas Gift Suggestions
WAUGH & MacKEWN
Electrical Sales and Service
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1767

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY • CLEANING
Met. 3881
E. R. IARMAIN LONDON

QUALITY
DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELLERY
Gifts for All Seasons
C. R. SUMNER & SONS
LIMITED
392 Richmond St. Met. 5819

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
FINE SEASONABLE GIFTS
Seeing them is proof.
Thank you for an early visit.
226 Dundas Street Met. 5280

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR KITCHENER, ST CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST CAYUGA CARGIL

Smallman & Ingram Limited

Visit Toy Town, and bring your children up the chimney to see the large group of marvellous new Toys on display.

"SUPERTEST"

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind Service that brings you back again and again

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

OTTAWA

USE

"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188

For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

DEVLINS The Great Forward Specialty Store of Ottawa Quality

FURS

Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel

76 SPARKS STREET

Intosh & Watts The China Hall 245-247 Bank St Near Lisgar. Phone 40-49 Queen

Orders for

Books advertised in this paper will be appreciated with prompt service by

A. H. JARVIS

"THE BOOKSTORE" OTTAWA, CANADA

Masson's R. Masson & Son Limited FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED

QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

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Miss Puritan says:—

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE

392 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

DISTINCTIVE

Permanent Waves from $5

A. J. STONE SALON

1465 YONGE ST. AT ST. CLAIR HY 0404

A Complete and Sincere Hairdressing and Beauty Service

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

ESPECIALLY WELL DONE

Formal attire immaculately cleaned and hand pressed by our "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning system.

Toronto LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS Limited Lloydbrook 2161

EN-AR-CO—The VERY BEST

MILNES FUEL OIL

88 KING ST. E.—TORONTO

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's Selected Grade Milk

is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.

PHONE US TO CALL

Library Shelf

HELEN ALEXANDER

LENDING LIBRARY

Greeting Cards and Gifts

2373 Yonge St., opp. Post Office

Callow Brothers STATIONERS PRINTERS OFFICE SUPPLIES

Splendid Assortment of Christmas Cards, Seals and Tags.

Telephone Waverley 1856

Cor Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

ROSELAWN FARMS LTD.

Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds

It Costs No More

1411 DUFFERIN ST. ME. 3566-7-8-9

The Stoodleigh CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS Toronto

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS HOT POINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin Limited

3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343

14 Years' Continuous Service

Marigold Dairies Limited

QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS

Special Delivery Day or Night

424 Eglinton Ave. W. Mo. 1224

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations

"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"

2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY 2167

G. S. BEER FURS

REPAIRING - CLEANING

1161 ST CLAIR W. KE. 7378

RICHARD HONEYFORD

Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public

631 Confederation Life Building TORONTO, CAN.

12 RICHMOND STREET EAST Phone El 3836

WINDSOR

QUALITY GIFTS FOR MEN!

Moderately Priced

The Ed. Laird label assures a happy reception for the gift you choose for "Him."

Ed Laird 415 Ouellette Avenue Windsor, Canada

Always Open—Never Closed

Royal Windsor Garage

Every Service for Your Car
Towing, Storage, Repairs
Fender and Body Bumping
Duco Painting
Washing, Polishing, Simonizing
Tire and Battery Service
Gas, Grease, Oils, Accessories
Brake Service. Reasonable Prices

314 DOUGALL

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456

Warren The Cleaner

Office and Plant

148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont

"POCA-BLOX"

The Wrapped Fuel

$10.50 per ton

QUALITY COKE AND COAL

NICHOLAS COAL CO. LIMITED

Tecumseh and Janette—3-6311

ONTARIO

WINDSOR (Continued)

Give Canadian

Christmas Gifts

Save the Difference . . .

DIAMONDS . . . SHEFFIELD
SILVER . . . ROLLS RAZORS
COST LESS IN CANADA.

W. H. McCreery

Jewelers—Optometrists

218 Ouellette, WINDSOR

If It's a

FORMAL AFFAIR

Why not drop in and see our really unusual selection of afternoon and evening gowns. These stylish new models offer a wide variety to choose from.

For male patrons our Men's Outfitting Department offers a splendid line of Suits and Furnishings.

THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED

FURS! FURS! FURS!

See Our Splendid Stock Before Buying Your New Coat or Wrap

Budget Plan

L. P. LAZARE & CO. Limited

14 Chatham St. E. Tel. 3-2418

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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Originators of "Full Shade Brighter" Cleaning

Dechaux Ste Rue Fontenac 3131

Max Beauvais Limited

385 St. James Street W.

BURBERRY COATS

Suits—English Hats
Shoes and Haberdashery

GIFT SUGGESTIONS

Perfumes
Chocolates
Arden's Toiletries
Rolls Razors
Bristle Goods

Always the best at

Harry F. Gold CHEMIST IN THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

PLATEAU 2635

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs

DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS

Made to Measure

Remodelling and Repairing

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,

LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

Good Shoes for all occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

Christmas Gifts

FINE Linens, Lovely Handkerchiefs, Imported Silk and Wool Scarfs, Shetland Bed Jackets and "Kislav" Gloves.

JUL. HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

MAITLAND

Confectioner

CHRISTMAS CAKES
PLUM PUDDINGS
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD

FItz 4651

STOP & SHOP

"The Canadian Owned Stores"

MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Use the Phone—We Deliver

Punde & Boehm Inc.

Established 1901

Hairdressers and Wigmakers
Artistic Haircut

1459 METCALFE ST LA 8136

Floor Wax and Paints

SHELLAC. VARNISH. STEEL WOOL. CLEANING POWDER AND LIQUID

WM. A. DOWD

LAncaster 2651

910-A ST. GEORGE STREET, MONTREAL

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear.
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings.
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods.

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4115

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

WESTMOUNT

FURNITURE---RUGS---GIFTS

Chesterfield Sets from $40
Coffee and End Tables from $3
Lamps from $3

Various sizes Rugs and Mats. Pottery, etc. Priced to Assure Substantial Savings

Edmund C. Goldstein

1353 Greene Avenue FI. 1950

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!

SIMPSONS

Guarantee is your full protection

THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** WESTERN LIMITED

REGINA SASK

FOODLAND LIMITED

Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

Free Delivery

BROAD and ELEVENTH TEL. 7651

BILL RANSOM

invites you to

Christmas Dinner at His Avenue Luncheonette

2112 TWELFTH AVENUE REGINA

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON—Furnished Bed-sitting rooms to let, with board. A comfortable home for businesswomen; central and quiet. Box W-238, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Attractive Guest House; excellent cooking and service; every comfort, constant hot water, gas fires and rings in bedrooms. 4 Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5. Flaxman 5665

LONDON—Quiet, attractive and well-equipped home for guests; short or long periods; inexpensive; near Kensington Gardens. 79 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Bayswater 3039.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals P J RICHMOND 221 Queen's Road Peckham S E 15 New Cross 0404

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA 45 George St., Portman Sq., London W. 1 Tel Welbeck 6439 Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

ADA ROSE can supply all your town-country clothes; moderate cost; personal attention. 80 Duke St., London, W. 1. MAY 4033.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau Employment Agency Domestic Staff Secretaries Governesses and Nurses 114 Fulham Rd., London, S W 3 Ken. 3836

"THE JOB YOU NEED IS NEEDING YOU" Write for interview. 63 Grove End Gardens, London, N. W. 8.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Charming unfurnished flat, large bedroom with running water, sitting room, kitchen-dinette, bathroom and telephone. £140 per annum, garage for small car if required. Apply 58 Gloucester Place W 1

LONDON, Balham, adjoining common; newly decorated 2nd floor (top) unfurnished flat in owner's house; 3 rooms, electric light, gas, separate meters; use bathroom; 21/- weekly; Christian Scientist preferred. 20, Manville Rd., S. W. 17.

LONDON, BLACKHEATH — Modern 4-roomed flat, top floor, 30/- a week or near offer. 23 Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath, S. E. 3.

FLATLETS

LONDON—UNFURNISHED FLATLET, bed-sitting room, kitchen-dining room; rent £85 per annum, suitable lady in business. Apply 98 Gloucester Place, W 1

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district. Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 26, Bond St., Ealing, London, W.5 Surveys Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged Tel. EALing 2127

LONDON, Finchley. Detached house for sale. Large rooms, pretty garden, quiet avenue. Freehold. £1050. 7 Feustanton Avenue, N. 12.

INSURANCE

SERVICE in insurance, all branches, including house purchase, annuities; any district. WALTER DREDGE, 314 Richmond Road, Kingston. Phone 4725.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. RRID, STOPFORD & KIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S W 1 Tel Sloane 2939

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON (Continued)

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W 3. (Acorn 1794) Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken Members of the British Launderers' Research Association

Tel Park 7211 Estd. 1864

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY 103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10. Depot at 159 High Street, Notting Hill Gate.

The RELIANCE LAUNDRY Prop.: H LEE (Phone WILLS. 0840) A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDRY built up by recommendation. Work well done and returned fully aired and ready for use. Prices moderate. Prompt collection and delivery. Price list on application: 89 Villiers Road Willesden Green N W 2

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

EAST SHEEN. Lady offers large furnished room to paying guests, 9 copy, comfortable home near Richmond Park. Reduction 2 sharing. Meshan, 11 Sheen Gate Gardens, S.W. 14.

LONDON, PUTNEY HILL—Paying guests received; charming bed-sitting rooms, constant hot water, gas fires, lovely garden. MRS. BRADFORD, 11 Cambalt Road, S. W. 15. (Put. 3908.)

SURREY HILLS—Beautiful situation, easy distance London; exceptional home with modern comfort offered few guests; restful atmosphere; meals served alone if desired; Golf, Tennis, Riding. Box M-2570, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON. F. G. Mukle. Piano and Organ tuning and repairs Music-Roll Manufacturer. 47, Airedale Ave., W. 4 Shepherds Bush 1568

POST VACANT

GOOD LADY REPRESENTATIVE required for demonstrating toilet preparations in stores throughout England. Sound selling ability essential. Salary and commission. Write Box K-1297, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD—Experienced nannie required for boys 5 years and 6 months and girl 3 years. MRS. TRAILL, Woodland House, The Bishops Avenue, Highgate.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER, 43, Company Secretary, wide commercial experience, including import, export, sales management, seeks position offering greater scope. Write Box W-240, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED typist would like part time secretarial work London; can drive car. Box W-243, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY requires from about 1st January position as English and French shorthand typist; age 27; would travel; drives auto; would prefer post where hours worked are 10 a. m. to 4 or 5 p. m. Box W-242, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY very highly recommends lady's maid companion housekeeper, good manager, experienced traveller; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-972, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FULL SECRETARIAL AID COMMERCIAL SERVICES—Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 1180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO 20 Conthall Ave., London, E C 2

ROOMS TO LET

CHELSEA, LONDON—Conveniently situated, comfortably furnished Bed Sitting Rooms. Reasonable terms—meals optional. Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, 2 Adelphi Terr. London W. C. 2.

KENSINGTON, 6 Marloes Rd., London, W. 6—Exceptionally nice balcony suite with adjacent double bedroom, attractively furnished, private phone; smaller rooms from 25/-, meals optional. Tel. Wes. 2739.

LONDON, SOUTH KENSINGTON (in quiet house)—One very large room or two smaller rooms with any service required. Apply Box W-150, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Large comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, full or partial board, near Sloane Square. Box M-2868, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, SLOANE SQ.—Attractive bed-sitting rooms with bath, light; moderate terms. Write M. F., 14, Cliveden Place, S. W. 1.

LONDON, S. W. 7, 105a, Gloucester Rd. (1 minute station)—Two unfurnished rooms suitable residential purposes or practitioner's offices. FRO. 4041

LONDON—Misses Evens and Livesay have moved to 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Furnished rooms, breakfasts. Bayswater 2576.

LONDON, KENSINGTON off Kensington Rd.)—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, fitted basins, running water, some with separate kitchenettes. Mrs. Kennedy, 45, Russell Rd., W. 14

MILL HILL—Furnished bed-sitting room with or without garage, suitable for business person; quiet, refined home. Box W-241, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WHERE TO STAY in London? Somewhere comfortable? Central? Try 28, Porchester (Marble Arch, W. 2. Furnished one-room service flatlets—modern and moderate; from 30/-, inclusive breakfast, service. Phone Padd. 8724.

SERVICE SUITES

QUIET COMFORT and charm: permanent or passing guests; combined rooms and suites from 1-4 gns.; meals optional; central 36 Orsett Terrace, London, W 2

STAMPS FOR SALE

FOREIGN STAMPS Ask for approval sheets. H WATKINS, 60 Leicester Rd East Finchley, London N 2

TEACHERS

DOUGLAS DOBIE Can give you expert instruction in driving and caring for your car, and will give you confidence for your driving test. 2 and 24, Pembridge Mews, Notting Hill Gate, London, W. 11 Park 7113.

MISS MARY HARRISON L R A M visits and receives pupils for pianoforte Apply 54 Cleveland Rd South Woodford London, E 18

PIANOFORTE teacher desires pupils, experienced. Examinations, Competitions, also Accompanist. MISS CRADDOCK, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M., 39 Spencer Road, London, W. 4.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls leads to well-paid posts Shorthand Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. Positions found. Moderate fees. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, London W 2 (Bay 2902)

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN (The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747 Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS Special attention Rent collection and management

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN—Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing 52 Ullswater Road London S W 13 Riverside 6239

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS

12 SKILLED men at your service, for watch and clock repairs. CHANCER'S, 269 High Road, W. 4 Chiswick 4577

England

LONDON

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2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Look for display advertising from England in the news section

FURS

NEW MODELS

in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, now ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.

Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials

FLORENCE CRITTEN

50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST. W 1 Tel Mayfair 2460

Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

Fresh Farm Produce Direct from Producer to Consumer

Hampers of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, New Laid Eggs, Table Poultry, Honey, etc. Deliveries three times weekly. Prices from 2/6 upwards. A trial order will be much appreciated

DEMETER FARMS LTD.

Toddington Park, Toddington Nr. Dunstable Bedfordshire

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Novelties as well as Linen, Wools and Art Needlework Gifts.

DAKERS

289A Kings Road, Chelsea Flaxman 8973

Efficient Electrical Service

W. H. AGAR

TELEPHONE and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Lighting, Power, and Telephone Installations

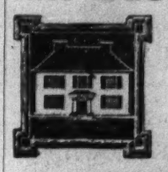
11a, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2 'Phone LONdon Wall 2451

Also at Whitstable, Kent, 'Phone 374

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

BUILDER ART DECORATOR



Sanitary and Heating Engineer House Surveyor

A. CLAYDEN

AT THE SIGN OF THE HOUSE

Paradise Road, RICHMOND TELEPHONE 0732

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS

23, BUCKLERSBURY, 3 door from Mansion House

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.

PHONE, CITY 3930

RELIABLE GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

Alice Dean Foot Fitter SHOES for Men and Women

that satisfy the desire for style and comfort

73 Lower SLOANE STREET LONDON, S. W. 1 Sloane 2171

VAIL & CO.

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS

170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1

West End Branch, Ogle Street Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.

Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048 2049

Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)

Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

MEAT

"Christmas Greetings in a Fare Way"

Turkeys, Chicken, Pork, Sausages, etc. Hampers dispatched

RIDLER & SON

179 WESTBOURNE GROVE Bayswater 0837

CULLIMORE & STOKES

51 Ledbury Road Bayswater 1632

GREGG & CO. Ltd.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERS and IRONMONGERS

Speciality Stainless Knives

27 Sloane Square, S. W. 1 1196 Sloane

247-249 Fulham Road, S. W. 3 9308 Flaxman

Rodney 3095

FROWDE & CO.

undertake all classes of printing

242/4 Old Kent Road, S. E. 1

QUICK SERVICE—REASONABLE PRICES

Phone: HAMPSTEAD 4098

Hand-made Jewelry
Beaten Silver
Brico-Brac

Frances Harling

85, HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3

AMY SANDHEIM LIMITED

130 High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11

JEWELLERY SILVER, WATCHES, CLOCKS

Repairs of all kinds—beads restrung. A fine selection of gifts at reasonable prices.

TEL. PARK. 0291

FURS REMODELLED

Redyed or renovated at MINIMUM Cost

Reliable furs at specially low prices. We shall be pleased to estimate and advise.

PETERS & WHELAN LTD.

Bond St. House, 14 Clifford St., W. 1. (Reg. 6961) 20 years' West End Experience

INSURANCES

of every description in the West-end

K. ROMER LEE

Phone Whitehall 7978

"A Bargain in Every Purchase" is the slogan adopted by

Bradley & Perrins Ltd.

who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9

Day & Evening Gowns - Blouses

Evelyn Malcolm

51 South Molton Street, W.1. Telephone Mayfair 3904

Timothy Whites

Having recently acquired the business of Messrs. Hopes Ltd. of 204 Church Street, Kensington, beg to announce the removal to new and more commodious premises at 27 HIGH STREET NOTTING HILL GATE, W. 11

Issued by Timothy Whites & Taylors Ltd.

NEW!

A Face Powder with the scent of Oak-Leaf Geraniums. It gives a velvet finish to the skin and it lasts.

And It's PURE!

5/-- : 8/6

MISS CHATWYN

50 Seymour Street, W. 1 Telephone: Paddington 7592

PRINTING

J. B. SHEARS & SONS

64 SYDNEY STREET CHELSEA, S.W.3 FLAXMAN 0372

(near South Kensington Station)

AND 191 NEW KING'S ROAD, FULHAM, S.W.

MEG SCOTT

60 SOUTH MOLTON ST. W. 1

Court Hairdresser Telephone
Beauty Salon Mayfair 4837

FULLER'S DOMESTIC LAUNDRY

York Road, Wimbledon, Surrey

"WE SERVE TO DESERVE"

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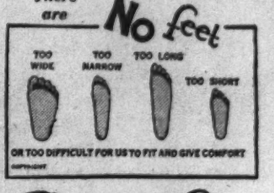

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IT IS only the path of pure simplicity which guards and preserves the spirit.
—CHWANG TZE

Daily Features

HE WHO is most charitable in his judgment is generally the least unjust.
—SOUTHEY

Worth Knowing

Autumnal
Equinox
WHEN THE SUN IS DIRECTLY OVER THE EQUATOR, ON ITS WAY SOUTH, WE EXPERIENCE THE AUTUMNAL EQUINOX— WHEN THE DAY AND THE NIGHT HAVE 12 HOURS EACH.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 18

C. From the Birth of Moses to the Death of Joshua (about 185 years)

Exodus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, also narrative portions of Leviticus, chaps 8, 9, 10

Children of Israel

Name Israel given to Jacob for striving with God, Gen. 32:28; 35:10

Names given to descendants of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob

Tribes took the names of Jacob's 12 sons; each tribe had a chief, Num. 26:5-61; 36:1

Land to be divided among the tribes and the inheritance of each tribe to remain within that tribe, Num. 26:52-56, 62; 27:1-11; 32:1-33 &c.

Number of, at different periods:

Going down to Egypt—70, Gen. 46:8-27; Ex. 1:5; Deut. 10:22

At the time of the Exodus—600,000 men besides children, Ex. 12:37-38; 38:26; Num. 11:21

Numbered by tribes at Sinai—603,550, over 20 years of age and able to go to war (not including Levites), Num. 1:1-50; 2:32-33

After the plague at Shittim—601,730 men over 20 years of age and able to go to war, besides 23,000 Levites, Num. 26

When David numbered 1,570,000 warriors, 2 Sam. 24:1-9; 1 Chr. 21:5-6; 27:23-24

Warriors in actual service in David's army—288,000, 1 Chr. 27:1-15

After the Babylonian captivity—42,360 besides servants and men and women singers, Ez. 2:64; Neh. 7:7-67

St. John's vision—144,000, Rev. 7:1-8

(To Be Continued Daily)

Current Events Quiz
(Answers)

1. Great Britain and the United States.

2. Yes. At Dessye he himself manned a machine gun.

3. The warlike varieties are much in the minority.

4. Pan American Airways is ready to start flying the Atlantic as soon as international negotiations that are now in progress provide landing fields abroad.

5. The United States Post Office Department has reminded postmasters of the law "which prevents the mailing of intoxicating liquors of any kind." Such parcels are subject to confiscation, and the mailers are liable to heavy penalties.

6. Yes. The $10,000,000,000 mark has been passed. America's gold stock is at present about seven times the figure in 1914.

7. Following a two-day discussion, both bodies recently unanimously adopted a resolution denouncing it.

8. Southern Methodist (Dallas) defeated Texas Christian and won the honor.

9. Connecticut. Investigation has shown that a permanent plate made of aluminum would save the State $125,000 annually.

10. Approximately $6,000,000.

11. At a dinner in his honor, H. G. Wells said: "Hollywood leaves me speechless; so I have no recourse but to sit down."

12. Yes. It is expected that the total registration for the year will approximate 26,150,000 cars.

13. Yes. The return trip of 8000 miles was made without difficulty and ahead of schedule.

14. Without authorization of Congress, American officials have decided that they cannot bar the shipment of oil or any secondary war goods.

15. No. In October, Japan for the first time in history became the leading exporter to China.

16. France has admitted laying the keel for a 35,000-ton battleship.

17. The Cabinet is going ahead with plans for a giant oil refinery and for reducing the use of oil.

18. At approximately 438,000, according to a survey announced by the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches.

19. Fourteen.

20. No. The public debt as of June 30, 1919 was $25,482,034,419; as of Nov. 27, 1935, it was $29,841,606,134.

My Faith Looks Up to Thee

J. De Bella

AT SUNSET

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Farm Woman Paragrapher

SEVEN years ago, Zula Bennington Greene, farm woman, walked into the office of the Chase County Leader, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and proposed to the editor that he let her paragraph the doings of the county fair to be held the next week.

"Ever written for a paper?" he asked.

"My college paper."

Mr. McAustin took a chance, and Zula Greene submitted copy. And after the fair ended, she kept on writing paragraphs and taking them into the editor.

"Not all of them were printed," she comments with a smile. "I think the editor liked by determination better than my first paragraphs, but he answered my questions and after a time printed my work each week.

Mrs. Greene called her paragraphs "As Peggy of the Flint Hills Sees It," and wrote from the "grass roots" point of view about timely subjects and political topics.

Now these weekly paragraphs are syndicated in 15 Kansas papers, and she has a daily column in the Topeka Capital, captioned, "Fantasies of the Flint Hills."

She is in her thirties, the mother of two children.—May F. McE.

Daily Anecdote

"Be Short"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MANY offices are to be found cards bearing the admonition, BE BRIEF—a result of present-day hustle and bustle one might conclude. Yet, over 200 years ago, Dr. Cotton Mather had over his study door in Boston, in capital letters, BE SHORT.

Cotton Mather was credited, at the time, with having the largest library in the country. He not only was a great reader, but retained, to a remarkable degree, that which he read. During his life he wrote and published 382 books, yet he made it a custom to read 15 chapters in the Bible every day.

Brevities

Weston (Ore.) Leader: A dozen contortionists are on the rolls of a New York relief agency. Even in good times we have seen them in pretty bad shape.

Detroit Free Press: Census men say our population will be stationary in a few years. They probably mean that gasoline will give out.

Humorist: It is possible, we read, for the vibration of a singer's voice to cause a light to go out. Or even a whole audience, sometimes.

Whitsitt Imprint: In any quarrel, the smartest quits first.

Lawson (Missouri) Review: If you can make better claptrap, the world will beat a path to your door.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed answers appear elsewhere on the page

1. Which two great nations have recently cautioned Japan against further aggression in China?

2. Is Emperor Haile Selassie taking any active part with his troops in defending Ethiopia?

3. What significant change is noted in the Christmas toys being shown?

4. What is the outlook for air-mail service across the Atlantic?

5. May intoxicating liquors be sent by mail in the United States?

6. Is it true that the present stock of monetary gold in United States now exceeds $10,000,000,000?

7. How do the National Association of Manufacturers and the Congress of American Industry feel about President Roosevelt's New Deal?

8. What football team was selected to meet Stanford in the Rose Bowl?

9. What state is planning to issue permanent auto license plates?

10. How much has Italy paid for Suez Canal tolls in the last 10 months?

11. What famous English author recently made a "speechless speech" in Hollywood?

12. Has the motor vehicle registration in the United States passed the 26,000,000 mark?

13. Has the China Clipper, the giant plane which recently flew from California to Manila, made a return trip to the United States?

14. Has the United States decided to bar oil shipments to Italy?

15. Is the United States still the largest exporter to China?

16. What blow was struck recently at the hopes of reducing battleships to the size of 25,000 tons?

17. How is Italy preparing to meet the League's threat of an oil embargo?

18. At how many retail establishments in the United States may liquor be bought today?

19. How many salaries in excess of $70,000 are paid by the General Motors?

20. Is it true that the present public debt of the United States is more than twice the figure in 1919?

(What is your score?)

The Breaking Waves Dash High

Sent to Monitor Camera Club by J. De Bella, San Jose, Calif.

SURF SILHOUETTE

For the Scrapbook

Envy to which th' ignoble man's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.
—*Pope.*

Learning without thought is labor lost. Thought without learning is perilous.—*Confucious.*

Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them all.—*Holmes.*

Veracity, that golden key that opens the place of eternity.—*Milton.*

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance.—*Pope.*

In jealousy there is more self-love than love.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Affection lights a brighter flame than ever blazed by art.—*Cowper.*

Good to forgive, best to forget.—*Browning.*

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee Report

Question: A board of trustees appoints standing committees which report to the corporate body at three regular business meetings during the year. The committees send in their reports to the board prior to the business meeting for any change or correction that may be necessary. Recently, in a report from a committee, there was a recommendation not approved by the board. The report, including the recommendation, was presented to the corporate body. The question was raised, "Why did the board, which stated in its report that it did not approve the recommendation in the committee report, permit it to be presented?" Has the board the right to refuse to allow a committee to present a recommendation to the corporate body?

Answer: The board would not have the right to prevent the presentation of any proposal to the corporate meeting, unless the by-laws specifically give it that power. A committee is simply a group of members; and any member or group of members has the right to present for consideration any proposition that is permitted by the order of business of the meeting. It is assumed in this case that the report is to the corporate body and not to the board.

If the report were to the board, the board might be within its rights in refusing to accept the recommendations. However, in that case, any member or group of members could make the proposal to the corporate body. Of course, the board can present its recomendation in opposition to the proposed action.

What They Say

Sacrifice

"The two things that worthless people sacrifice everything for are happiness and freedom; their punishment is that they have no capacity for the happiness, and no use for the freedom."—*G. B. Shaw.*

Toward Peace

"Anything we can do toward lowering trade barriers is a move toward peace and away from war."—*Bernard M. Baruch.*

Rebounds

"If you soak the rich, you starve the poor."—*William Starr Myers.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unbroken Melody

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. A——, a music teacher, had as her pupil a boy, Robert, who possessed unusual talent. This boy would often leave his play to go into the house and listen to some special radio program of fine music. He saved his allowance diligently and purchased tickets for symphony concerts.

One day Robert's mother, much distressed, called on Mrs. A—— to tell her that financial stress would make it impossible for Robert to continue with his music lessons. But the teacher at once assured the mother that Robert could continue his studies with her. She could not find a higher recompense, she said, than Robert's genuine delight in music.

A few months later, Robert's family moved to another home a short distance away. There Robert's playing, new to these neighbors, attracted much attention. The various mothers soon wanted to know who his teacher was.

And so Mrs. A——, who had sought no reward but the beautiful unfolding of a child's talent, found herself with five new pupils and an ever-growing prestige.

In Lighter Vein

The Start

When the clock struck the midnight hour, father came to the head of the stairs and, in a rather loud tone of voice, said: "Young man, is your self-starter out of order tonight?"

"It doesn't matter," replied the young man, "as long as there's a crank in the house." — *Among Friends.*

Supply

Lady: "I bought two hams here some time ago and they were so good. Have you any more?"

Farmer: "Yes, m'm, I've several more hanging up in the kitchen."

Lady: "Well, if you're quite sure they're off the same pig, I'll take three of them." — *Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

His Name in English

Customs Officer (to Chinese immigrant): "What is your name?"

Chinese: "Sneeze."

"Is that your real name?"

"No. Me translate it into velly good English."

"Well, what is your native name?"

"Ah Choo."

Getting the Record Straight

It was Mary Jane's first day at school, and the teacher was asking some questions for the records.

"Are you the oldest in your family?"

"No," replied the child, "mother is quite a bit older than I am."

Perhaps It Will

"I thank the valued Herald Tribune which comes to me daily and Sunday, and wish it deserved success." Sam'l E. Holt.
—*From a letter to the New York Herald Tribune.*

Pardon Us!

C. T. P. Jr. writes: "I just want to protest about your article in yesterday's paper about calling locomotives 'she.' They should be called 'he.' The majority, I believe, are mail trains."

With Profits?

Father: "What do you want now? Haven't I just set up your husband in business?"

Daughter: "Yes, but Harry wants you to buy him out!"—*Farm Gossip.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

MCAULIFF — This Celtic name is a patronymic, and stands for "the son of Olaf," as do also the names *Macaulay* and *Macawley*.

Leslie—We cannot accept the fanciful story which imaginative writers of romance have associated with this famous Scottish name. It is a local name and is for "the dweller by the *less lea*"; and, as its original owner was apparently satisfied with it, we may accept this simpler, if more prosaic, explanation of it.

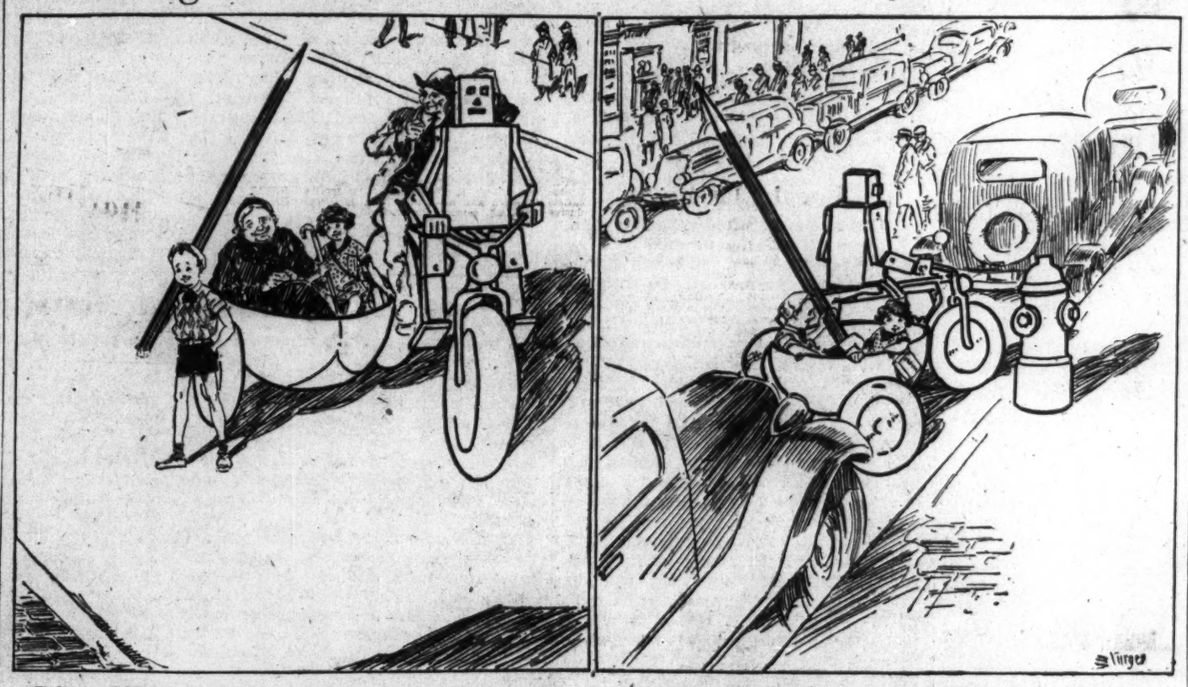
Dudley—Here, also, is an ancient local name for a man who left Dudley many centuries ago to seek his fortune further afield. In the reign of Henry III the name appears as Percival de *Duddeleigh*. In 1379 it became *Dudeley* and *Doudely*. In the sixteenth century it assumed its present form.

Rumney—This is a name that has two sources, and is local of both *Romney* and *Romilly*. From these we have the surnames *Romney*, borne by the famous artist; *Rumley*, as well as *Rumney*. The change from *Romilly* is not so strange as it may seem. The letter *l* has often been a stumbling block to English tongues, and generally *n* has been substituted for it, as in the word *baluster*, which became *banister*.

Dunbar—This is a Scottish local name, the original owner of which was a native of the ancient town of Dunbar.

The Magic Pencil—*Parking Problem Solved*

By STURGES



Robin and Midge decide to come back to a movie, after leaving the elderly couple at their destination. But would they be sure of a place to park? Ah, Robin has an idea!

The Magic Pencil again comes in handy; for with it he draws a big hydrant, thus reserving a space against all comers. Now, every motorist will want a Magic Pencil!

(The Magic Pencil Appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Doodleducks Turn Musical*

By LE PELLEY

IT'S FUNNY TO FIND THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB EMPTY! I WONDER WHERE THE BOYS ARE —
HAVEN'T YOU HEARD ??
NO — UNLESS IT'S COLD ENOUGH FOR THEM TO HAVE GONE ICE SKATING
IT'S NOT THAT — BUT SINCE WE TOOK SUCH AN INTEREST IN TUBBY'S MUSIC —
— THEY'VE ALL STARTED TAKING PIANO LESSONS
FIRST PERFECT KEYHOLE PUNCH MARK RECEIVED
SUBMITTED BY H. G. G. N. Plainfield, N. J.
HAS ANYONE FOUND A PUNCH MARK IN THE FORM OF A KEY ?
PUNCH MARD CAN ALSO BE WORKED INTO INTERESTING DESIGNS

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Prehistoric Bird*

By THE HAGERS

"YOUR TALK ON PREHISTORIC BIRDS WAS TOO RIDICULOUS FOR WORDS."
I SAT UP WITH A START TO SEE A GIANT BIRD ADDRESSING ME.
"WHO ARE YOU, AND WHAT BROUGHT YOU HERE?" I ASKED. HE ANSWERED, DO NOT FEAR.
I'VE COME TO TAKE YOU ON A FLIGHT." HE WHISKED ME OUT INTO THE NIGHT!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear,' then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Footnote on Sanctions

HISTORY has been largely a record of international warmaking. The history of international peacemaking is just beginning. At the moment world events are writing a footnote on sanctions. A laborious business. It involves scratching out much already set down.

Here are some of the *errata* to be erased if we are to reach a complete understanding of sanctions:

"Sanctions against Italy or Mussolini."

"Sanctions mean war."

"Sanctions are a form of war."

These are unsatisfactory interpretations of the League of Nations' first great attempt to preserve peace by checking aggression.

Sanctions against Italy or Mussolini

The League sanctions fundamentally are not sanctions against the Italian people or even their dictator. They are sanctions against war. The nations applying them would prefer not to hurt Italians or to cause embarrassment for Il Duce. Many of the League members have mutually beneficial economic and political ties with Italy. They cherish bonds of friendship. They hold a stake in Italy's continued economic and political solvency. It should be noted that the latest plan for settling the Italo-Ethiopian conflict exhibits an unmistakable desire to help Premier Mussolini to save "face."

Moreover the sanctionist nations for economic reasons of their own would prefer to sanction trade with Italy rather than to apply sanctions against that trade. The League members will be glad enough to relax sanctions against Italy as soon as those sanctions are no longer necessary against war.

Sanctions mean war

Nor do sanctions mean war. It is the other way around. War means sanctions. In the present instance war came first. Then sanctions became applicable.

Sir Norman Angell is soundly protesting against the dissemination of the notion that effective sanctions mean war. He points out that Australia or Algeria or Florida would have been more desirable outlets for Italian colonization except for Premier Mussolini's preknowledge of what sort of "sanctions" would be applied against invasion of those territories. Sir Norman explains that "an indispensable element in the effectiveness of any sanction is the preknowledge that it will be applied."

The lack of that preknowledge was what led Il Duce into the Ethiopian morass. Now he finds himself facing sanctions. If war is extended because of their application it will be extended by the Italian dictator, who already had declared himself for war with or without sanctions.

Sanctions are a form of war

Neither are sanctions a form of war. Unless applying the arm of the law to an offender against law may be called war. A better term for it is "Arrest." Sanctions are intended only to prevent an aggressor from being the judge of his own and his neighbor's case simply because he is stronger than that neighbor.

They represent law instead of war. They are part of a law system that has outlawed war. They are designed to suspend willful warfare so that that law can operate. In this sense they are not even punitive. They are the policeman who interrupts the fight at the street corner so that the causes of dispute can be examined and a just settlement between the disputants made. If one of the fighters refuses to stop swinging his fists some measures must be taken to stop him. Sanctions are the measures being taken today to stop Italy from pummeling Ethiopia.

When the exchange of blows ceases there will be breath for argument. Sanctions will not have decided the case. They will have made it possible to decide it on the basis of a law to which Italy as well as Ethiopia subscribed.

Footnote

It is clear that sanctions are an instrument of law which cannot be used against anyone who does not violate the law. It is clear they are not now being used as an instrument of war to bring about a certain kind of decision in a dispute, but simply to bring both disputants before the bar of international justice. They are being employed because the nations of the League regard war as a common enemy and regard law as the best defense of peace.

Navies Are Instruments

AS THE London Naval Conference weighs anchor with every prospect of a short and stormy voyage, it may be useful to remember that navies are agents of governments' purposes; they are not the purposes themselves.

By the Pact of Paris the nations renounced war as an instrument of national policy, but fleets capable of making war remain as instruments of national policy. A policy of expansion calls for an expanding navy to support it. This is the key to Japan's demand for parity. A policy of satisfaction or withdrawal technically opens the way to retrenchment on naval costs. Revulsion against war and a sense of security in Britain and America following the World War are largely responsible for the willingness to slow down in navy building that persisted until 1933.

The Versailles Treaty, which virtually disarmed Germany, the League of Nations Covenant, promising action against an aggressor, and the Nine Power Pact, which provided political stability in the Far East for ten years, made possible the Washington naval agreement of 1921 and the London treaty of 1930. German rearmament, Italy's disregard of the League and Japan's scrapping of the Nine Power Treaty have now destroyed the basis on which naval limitation was attempted.

Thus the conference in London opens in an atmosphere anything but conducive to naval reductions or limitations. In fact, it could hardly have been better designed for a navy-building conference. But the 1930 agreement called for a conference before the end of this year, and there is some possibility that talking things over will help to head off the most violent and suspicious competition.

Little more can be expected, and we who are watching would do well to remember that tons and guns are mere symbols; the technical adjustment of their comparative size and number would not be difficult if the political and economic adjustments were made. Ratios depend on relations. Unfortunately navies depend not only on the national policies they are meant to serve, but also on national feeling, fear or greed. We would all do well, then, to try to discover what kind of national policies we want, and then try to make the navies fit those actual policies, not our emotions.

A PHILADELPHIA society woman is urging prominent men and women to plant patches of potatoes as a protest against farm processing taxes and potato control. To one not reared on Park Avenue this seems a rather laborious form of protest. Yet some things might be said for it. If carried out—and not by proxy—it might result in a little more fellow feeling for the fellow who has to earn a living raising potatoes. In other quarters it might be recommended as a means of keeping off the street some persons who are given to more noisy forms of political agitation.

Clubs Over Crime

THE vain attempt of five men to escape from the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown last week evoked a lively discussion of prisons, prison methods, and in general the proper manner of punishing or correcting the criminal.

But for those who recalled a statement in the Harvard Crime Survey last year that 350, or more than a third, of the jail's inmates had begun their criminal careers before the age of 15, the break at Charlestown held a more significant lesson.

It was a lesson that William E. Hall, prominent New York lawyer, summed up succinctly several years ago when he declared that "laws can lock up thousands of men in stone prisons, or fail to lock them up, but laws never can and never will cure the defects that are already present in the material that is feeding our reformatories and penitentiaries." Mr. Hall, president of the Boys' Club of America, was addressing a youth conference. His organization, which will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary next year, has shown that this raw, enthusiastic, energetic material of boyhood can be molded for citizenship.

It is this very molding at which the Boys' Clubs have been so eminently successful. Started with a small club in Boston in 1906, the organization has shown remarkable growth during the intervening years. In Menominee, Mich., the establishment of a Boys' Club did away with the local juvenile court.

It has been said that service is the coin in which the debt of humanity is paid. And perhaps there is no finer currency than the enthusiasm which has been spent by leaders of the Boys' Club movement in teaching youngsters from the underprivileged group how to liquidate their own debt to themselves and to their communities by diverting them from the tragic dead end of hoodlumism into the highroad of good citizenship.

Sparks of Speech

WHEN a midwesterner makes a sound with his lips resembling the "random noise" associated with vacuum sweepers, it is because he is pronouncing the letter "s." And when easterners tackle "r," the result is something raucous rather like a buzz saw. These playful pokes imply no acrimony. They are merely recent professorial badinage passing back and forth between universities of Harvard, Kansas and Wisconsin.

Accents stimulate arguments in erudition. Which, for instance, is right, or shall we say, righter—"Cicero" or "Kickero"? Not infrequently accents add a rich broadness to an idiom otherwise somewhat flat, as witness the delightful diction of a famous movie actress as she embroiders American English with a warm-colored Scandinavian thread. And how they bolster *amour-propre*. It is always the other fellow who speaks "with an accent."

Back to Antarctica

Book News of the Day

EVIDENTLY some of the seasoned members of the second Byrd Antarctic Expedition were as surprised to find themselves back in Little America as the penguins were to see them. But not Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who writes about the lure of exploration and the thrill of fitting into "the jig-saw of geography the missing pieces beyond the horizon." DISCOVERY (New York: Putnam. $3.75) is the story of his second antarctic expedition.

Shackleton once termed antarctic exploration "the great white warfare of the South." This was the forbidding picture that characterized the viewpoint of all antarctic explorers up to that time. Less than 25 years have elapsed since the epic of Robert Scott's fatal quest was carved in the glacial ramparts of the south polar continent. But the technique has changed. Since that time the world has seen the science of geography transformed. The completeness of the change is emphasized in Admiral Byrd's account of his second antarctic adventure.

* * *

What would Hayes or Markham or even Amundsen have thought could they have seen the equipment of the Byrd camp at Little America, with its electric lights, radio contraptions that gave constant voice communication with home, its holiday banquets of roast fowl and all the fixings, and milk served foamy warm from Little America's contented cows?

Airplane and radio have brought a different kind of adventure to polar research. How well they have been adapted to contemporary exploration is revealed in Admiral Byrd's summary of geographical accomplishments, mainly the charting of nearly half a million square miles of new lands in the Pacific quadrant.

But modern invention has not yet completely mitigated the terrific forces which invest the frozen vastness of the antarctic. The author gives a thrilling description of attempts to transfer the expedition and equipment from the ships in the Bay of Whales to the old camp on the Ross Ice Barrier. These pages bear powder marks of that proverbial white warfare.

* * *

Beset by dangerous pressure ridges and the disintegration of the barrier as it shattered and tumbled into the sea, probably no previous expedition ever toiled more desperately than this one to stem the threat of disaster and failure.

On the whole, Admiral Byrd's narrative is lacking in accounts of such perilous adventures. Explorers would interpret this as a mark of competence on the part of the leader. Probably that is a fair gauge, too. The nomadic Admiral's organizing genius is unquestioned. The fact that he has never lost a man in the field speaks for itself.

In addition to the usual geological and meteorological research, the expedition extended its activities along several new lines, including cosmic ray studies and seismic measurements of the ice cap's depth, a method hitherto used in prospecting for oil.

As for that seven-months isolation in the advance weather base on the Ross Ice Cap, the author doesn't say as much as one might hope considering the wide public interest the incident attracted at the time. He explains that it was a one-man job, one that entailed great risk, hence he volunteered for the task himself. He admits it was "very tough sledding," much worse than he expected, especially the last three months, when he became weak from the effect of fumes. Returning to Little America after that long stretch of dark confinement, he remarks, "was like returning to life."

H. T.

Mirror of Opinion

Baloney Dollar Sign

WE CAN'T award Mr. Mencken any public service prizes, bonus for human interest, or even a citation for a good idea in the typographical proposal he put forward in the Baltimore Evening Sun. . . . He agrees with the Hon. Alfred E. Smith that the American dollar is a "baloney" dollar; he argues that it is absurd and disingenuous to designate by the $ mark a piece of currency worth only 59.06 cents and backed by but 15 5-21 grains of gold. As a corrective, he designed and has had cut by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company a new symbol—a capital B with two vertical lines cutting it—the B for baloney and the vertical lines as memorials to the old dollar. Without benefit of patent or copyright, he dedicates the whole to his "unfortunate country."

That may be fun, it may be politics, it may be even a contribution to the decade's economic follies. The Brain Trust in its most academic mood never produced anything less realistic. Mr. Mencken has lived long enough to have seen his adored dollar backed by 25 8-10 grains of gold fluctuate in its power to buy turkey and cranberries over a 200 per cent range. He has known good reporters who considered themselves well paid with 35 of these sacrosanct dollars a week, but struggling to keep alive a few years later with 75 of the same allegedly stable dollars for the same amount of work performed. To the average reader of the Evening Sun and of Editor and Publisher, the baloney dollar looks and smells the same and buys as much food and shelter as the "honest" dollar procured for him before 1933—maybe a bit more in spots. To the people with money moving around the world, the gold content of the dollar is significant, and their silence is excellent evidence that the "baloney" dollar is working for them as hard as the old dollar did.—*Editor and Publisher.*

My Old Trail

THE rattle of iron-tired coach wheels has long vanished from this grown-over trail of mine. I call it mine because, save for an occasional deer, I have never met another living thing.

It is good to go up there from the village, where cars race by in a desperate hurry, and pause where the old trail drifts so quietly away from the sleepy country road.

I like to pause, before I enter, and look back down the valley where the endless procession rushes on. There is such a decided pleasure in standing there, as if on the very edge of a long-deferred ambition, and make the anticipation more restful by the denial.

Old Coach Road

But the grass-grown old coach road, plunging into a canopy of trees that swing overhead in a series of arcs — alders near the ground, and soft-leafed gray birches topped by majestic, proud maples — cannot long be denied. Ahead, the faint pathway curves gracefully into thicker foliage.

Then, without warning, the dim trail breaks out into a clearing. One is plunged into an awareness of people. But the feeling quickly dies. No human being stands on the rough stone steps that lead across flattened timbers and great slabs of blackening plaster. No youngster plays in the shade of the lilac bush. It always seems a little depressing, at first, when I reach the old ruined homestead.

But there are the routine visits to make. The bottomless, rock-walled old well, covered with rotten planking. When I move them, pieces of wood drop into the mossy water, creating quick rings that distort my reflection. The wall of the well remains solid. That, and the massive front steps, alone, refuse to be destroyed. And then over to the house, where a porcupine's pathways radiate like the fingers of a starfish into the surrounding woods.

Once, some time ago, I returned after dusk over the old trail to this very spot. I settled myself on the front steps. I even switched off my flashlight, bringing down such a rush of darkness that it caught my breath. And then I listened to the varied sounds of my old trail's night life. The cracking of dead timber, the whine of some wild creature off to the west. And near at hand the gentle, familiar rustle of the lilac leaves.

It was the persistent chirp of a cricket that held my attention. Its friendliness, somehow, gave the old homestead life again. For a moment I could almost hear the pound of horses' hoofs as the cumbersome coach rolled into the yard from Plymouth. And there was a rush of lanterns as stable boys hurried to meet it. Broad-shouldered men stepped out, assisting tall slender-figured ladies. And then—the coach was gone. No more does the coach rumble into the grass-grown dooryard. A new road, more direct, carries travelers in fast cars.

My old trail is at its best beyond the clearing. Stalwart pine have laid a carpet ahead of you, and the road slopes gently into a valley, where a stream tumbles through a rocky defile. Your mind reacts readily. You find the one remaining timber that bridged the stream of particular interest, wondering how long ago and under what conditions it had been laid. Tiny, star-shaped flowers bloom on the banking. It is refreshingly quiet. Only the soft rush of the mountain brook, with an occasional song of a thrush, breaks its peace.

Sitting on the old log across the brook you fall to wondering about the people that had come over here by coach nearly fifty years ago. You feel life assuming new values, and wish that your city friends might just have a few moments of this. Somehow it doesn't seem to take you away from yourself, like an opera or a good play. It doesn't bolster tired shoulders for an hour or two. Rather it gives a new lease on things that lasts long after you have left it.

C. W. W.

An International Air Force?

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The hope of a world made safe by an all-powerful international air force, terrifying only to the aggressor, has become so widespread that the question is being increasingly asked, "Why cannot such an institution be introduced?"

Mr. W. Horsfall Carter, writing in the Monitor recently, suggested that Britain is opposed to the scheme. But this is far from the case, since Britain, with all its political parties, has clearly shown itself resolved to support to the utmost of its ability any real move toward making peace assured by means of collective action.

What then are the facts?

Sir John Simon, speaking for the British Government in the House of Commons on Nov. 13, 1933, discussed the whole question of an international air force as a means to maintain the collective peace system. He indicated no hostility to such a force on any other grounds than those of practicability. There were, he said, "extremely great difficulties in the way of an international police force." He went on to explain the nature of these difficulties. They are associated with two facts. One is that such a force must necessarily be made up of the nationals of countries still intensely jealous of one another, yet liable—if the scheme were adopted—to be called upon to coerce one of their own number. The other is that so far as an air force was concerned, such a body could act only by means of bombing, a form of warfare which Britain has been doing its utmost to get completely abolished by mutual agreement.

Lord Londonderry, British Secretary of State for Air, said officially on Feb. 21, 1933: "The United Kingdom Government are prepared to subscribe to universal acceptance of the abolition of naval and military aircraft and of air bombing, except for police purposes, provided only that there can be devised an effective scheme for the international control of civil aviation which will prevent all possibility of the misuse of civil aircraft for military purposes." The occasion was the appointment by the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, on the suggestion of the British Government, of a committee specifically instructed to "examine the possibility of the entire abolition of military and naval machines and of bombing from the air, combined with an effective control of civil aviation."

This of itself—except in regard to one point—seems conclusive as to the British attitude. The reservation lies in Lord Londonderry's words "except for police purposes." British Government statements made in Parliament at Westminster on June 13, 1933, and July 5, 1933, show that this reservation was a minor one, which is not to be allowed to stand in the way of any real settlement of the main question involved. That this was fully recognized at the time is shown in a "progress" report of the Disarmament Commission dated Nov. 24, 1933.

This report says: "The United Kingdom delegation referred to Mr. Eden's statement in the House of Commons last July in which the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs had declared on behalf of the Government that if the conference as a whole were to favor the complete abolition of bombing from the air, the United Kingdom delegation would certainly not insist upon the maintenance of the reservation regarding its use for police purposes in outlying regions."

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, referred to this in the House of Commons at Westminster on May 2, 1935, where he said specifically: "If ever it appeared that that suggested qualification really was putting an obstacle in the way of what would otherwise be accomplished, we would abandon it here and now."

It is abundantly clear therefore that, so far as Britain is concerned, the way is open.

Who then has called a halt?

London, Eng. EVERARD C. COTES

"Liquor Gets Snubbed"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue I note an editorial, "Liquor Gets Snubbed." In reading it, the question arose in my mind at once as to why it was that the young people during prohibition drank bootleg liquor out of flasks and bottles carried to parties, and why, when prohibition was repealed, parties of young people stopped drinking liquor.

During prohibition, I asked many head waiters why in their opinion young people did so much drinking, and they said it was considered smart to do something which the law prohibited. It seemed to me also that during prohibition quantities of so-called gangsters arose all over the country. They fattened on the illicit profits of bootlegging. That gave the main income with which to expand their evil influence in other activities and also to engage lawyers with fat retainers to defend them when necessary. Bootlegging money was apparently used also as a lure for certain politicians.

Isn't there something in the statement that real prohibition can only come through and by education?

It has been said to me by many head waiters whom I spoke with purposely to learn their views that they feel that there was more bootleg liquor used during prohibition than there is liquor today, but that there is more beer and wine being used today than there was during prohibition.

There is much to be said on this subject. I am in favor of total prohibition—for smoking as well as drinking. I believe each one of these habits has a tendency to let down and weaken one's resistance to evil. A. ALEXANDER

New York, N. Y.

An Act With Teeth in It

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are grateful to note the strong stand the Monitor has been taking of late in world affairs, recognizing, as it does, the responsibility of the press in molding public opinion.

What America needs is a neutrality act with teeth in it, so as to support instead of counteract the League of Nations sanctions, thereby co-operating with the forces for world peace.

Keep up the good work. Every thinking citizen in America is with you. F. J. EASTMENT

Middlebury, Conn.

Can't Have It Both Ways

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial, "Horace and the Golden Mean," you speak of Quintus Horatius Flaccus and then proceed—inconsistently, it seems to me—to say that *Tolerance* was his middle name! READER

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

The Supreme Court Again

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

NINE dark-robed justices of the Supreme Court, sitting in a brand-new marble temple, begin hearings today on the Hoosac Mills case which will decide the fate of the AAA processing taxes and the whole extraordinary experiment in adjusting supply to demand in agriculture. The event alone would make the day memorable, even without the simultaneous gathering of 2000 to 3000 combative and highly suspicious representatives of capital and labor in another quarter of this same capital, to attend the conference of George L. Berry, industry co-ordinator.

There the two events stand—the noisy Convention Hall at one end, providing the raw material for future legislation; the quiet sanctum of the nine vestals of the law at the other, passing on legislation already in effect.

Plenty will be written on the Berry conference, but, on the whole, the technical processes of the law court are the harder to understand. Let it be said then that the issue in the Hoosac case is bigger than any mere partisan victory or defeat for the New Deal; the decision is likely to write a landmark in the American system of government.

* * *

The mere recapitulation of the amounts now at stake is impressive. More than $100,000,000 in taxes are tied up; some 1900 separate cases have thus far been filed; for every $4 paid out, in farmers' benefits, since July 1, only $1 has been collected in taxes; the potential $1,000,000,000 annual income from such taxes has been practically dammed up by injunctions. The Government's financial stake is probably as great today as in the gold-clause cases—and the vote of a single justice, in a five-to-four decision, may well decide the issue.

In the spring of 1933 the AAA went into effect. Having no simple method in this country of finding out in advance whether a law is valid or invalid, the nation followed the customary procedure of trying out AAA for a couple of years, in a sort of trial marriage, prior to determination whether the union was blessed. This singular post facto connubial arrangement recalls an amusing picture in a recent New Yorker, of a worker dashing across a huge, newly constructed dam, of size and proportions comparable to that at Boulder Canyon, to tell another worker, "Bill, the whole thing's unconstitutional!"

In any event, the legal test started in Massachusetts, where the District Court found the act valid and constitutional. The court did, however, express some doubt on the law's delegation of authority to the Secretary of Agriculture which permits him to say when taxes should be levied and their amount—a point on which all subsequent hearings have turned.

It was on this same point that the Circuit Court primarily based its reversal of the lower court's finding when the Hoosac case came before it, citing the Supreme Court's recent Schechter decision on the subject. Now the argument finally occurs before America's highest tribunal where a quick decision of the whole thing is expected, probably in January or February. The Chief Justice is believed very likely to write the opinion.

* * *

In this month's issue of the George Washington Law Review, a careful article weighs the pros and cons of the matter, and reaches the conclusion that the precedents fall about equally on either side. "Each side can cite many cases," it declares, "frequently both rely on the same case." It suggests that the ultimate decision may rest as much on economic as on legal factors.

Here, then, we are up against the old paradox, a court making law as well as interpreting it. Oliver Wendell Holmes discussed this matter while he was a member of the high tribunal. The law, he explained, is no mere carpenter's square which may always be applied to a given situation with certainty of a predictable result. On the contrary, cases arise representing the clash of different legal conceptions built up over a long period, each with its own train of logic.

It is then, said the great jurist, that the justices must search their hearts for other things than the law. Economic and social factors enter in; the needs and changes of the time, and even the personal predilection of the judge. Only after choosing between the two paths is the formula of legal logic applied to explain the result. Which, after all, is merely another way of saying that the Supreme Court is human.

Such, then, is the situation. How will the court decide? No one can say, but surely here, if ever, is a case where extra-legal arguments will enter the court's deliberations though they may not govern the result. The justices will consider the present state of the nation's finances; the millions of dollars in taxes waiting to go into the Treasury's coffers; the same economic plea which the Attorney General himself put foremost when he appeared personally to argue last year's gold-clause cases.

The Government won those cases, five-to-four. It will feel itself fortunate if it can get the same slender victory in the battle that starts today.